Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 191

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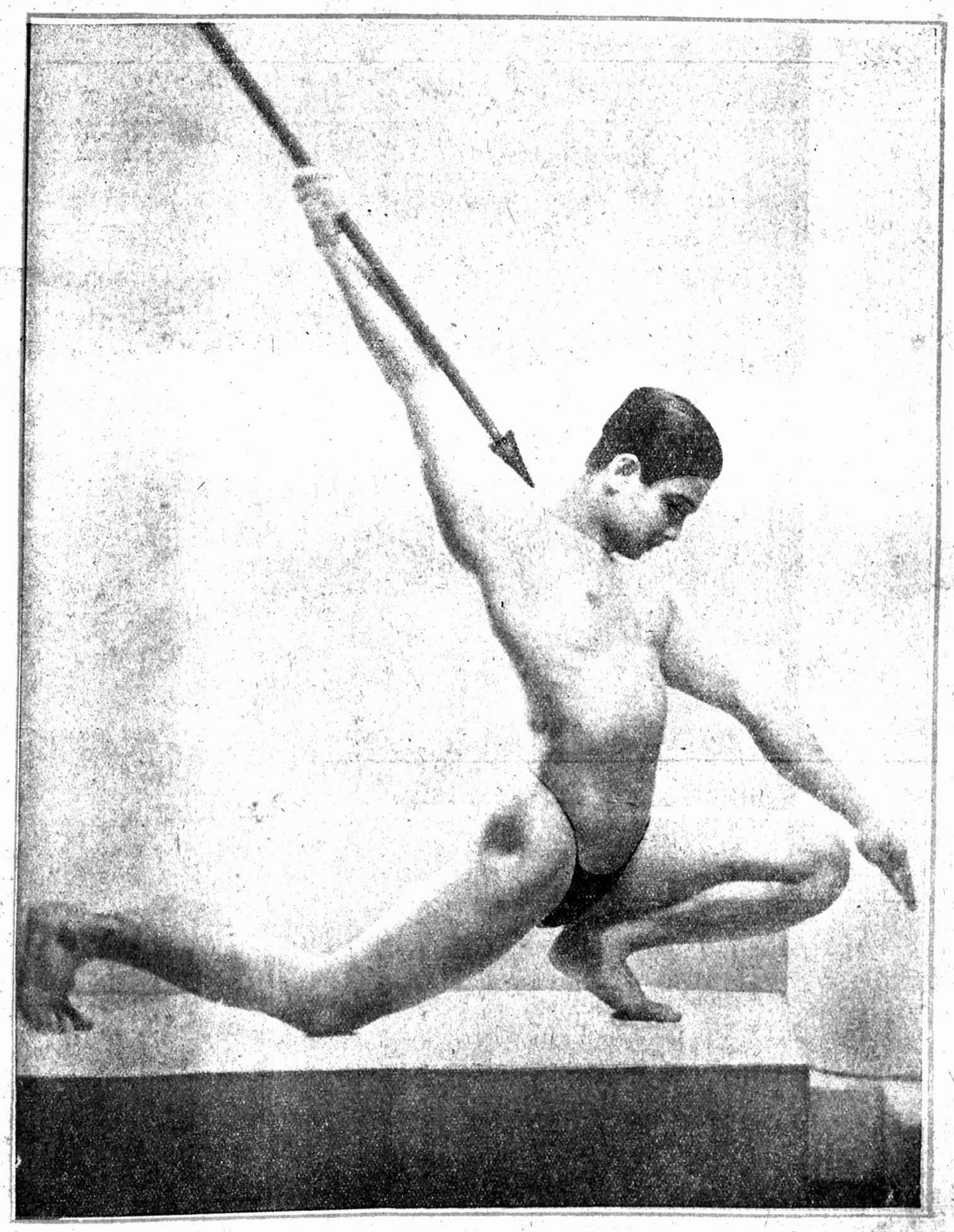
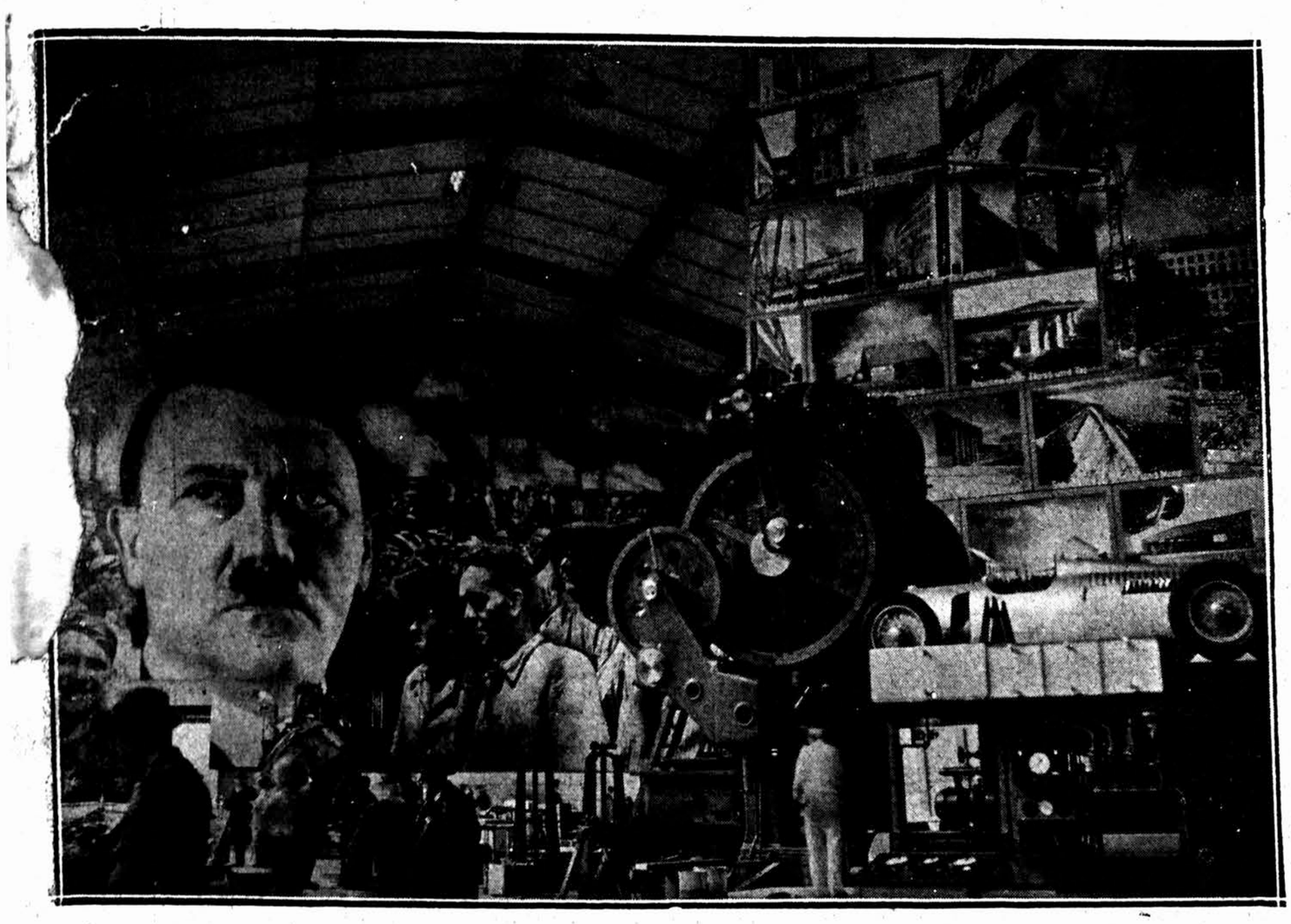
VOL. XXV NO. 22 BOMBAY: MAY 30, 1937 PRICE: TWO ANNAS



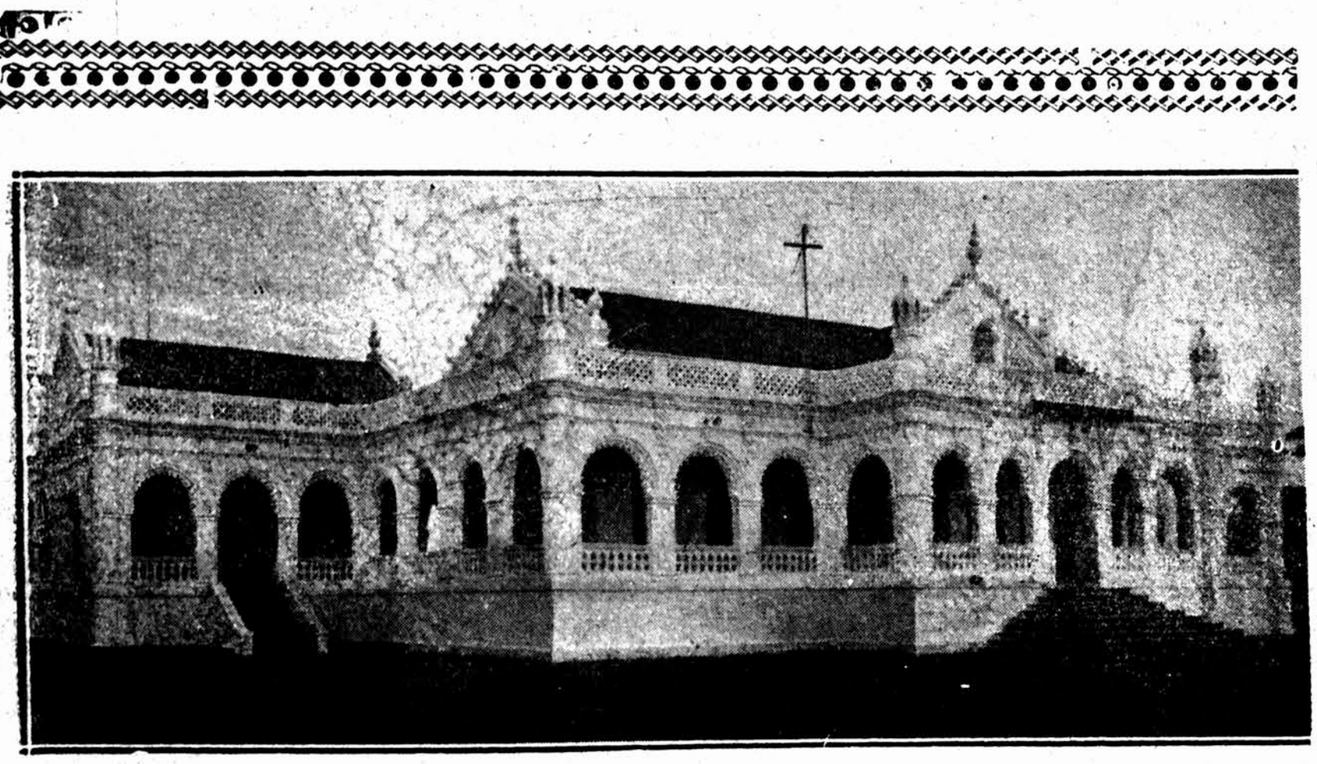
"SUPERI

—See page 12.

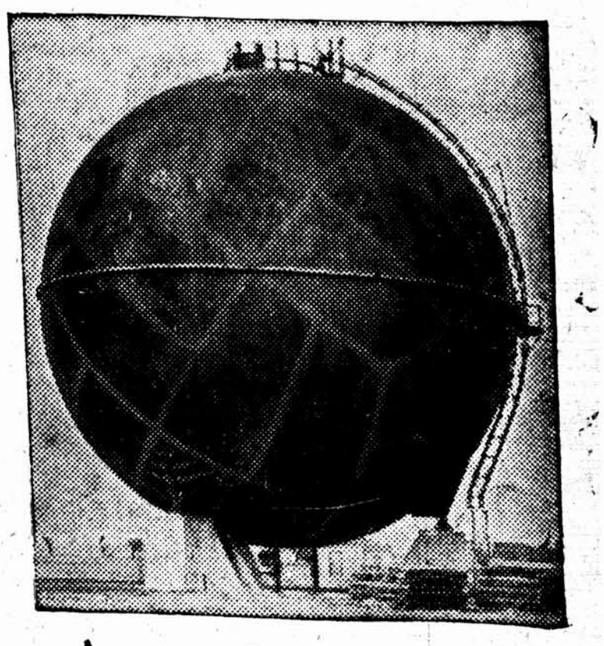
At Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, little screen star Shirley Temple as guest of honour opened last month the exhibition of an elaborate miniature of the Holy Land, built by Salvatore and Joseph Gauci of Malta, and brought to Southern California for charitable purposes. A masterpiece of delicate workmanship, the miniature, which required 11 years to build, is featured by more than 2,000 tiny figures.



In 1933 the Fuehrer asked the German people to give him four years' time. On 30th April the Fuehrer opened an exhibition named "Give Me Four Years' Time", which gives an idea of the progress made in the course of these four years. Photo shows a part of the hall "Industry."



Khan Shree Gazanfarkhanji Hospital, Manavadar, which has been recently constructed at a cost of about Rs. 100,000.



A marvel of German technical skill. Recently the world's biggest high pressure glass balloon was put in operation in the city of Stettin (Germany.) It has a diameter of 21.3 met. and a cubic content of 25,000 cubic meters.

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Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MAY 30, 1937

We Live In The Twentieth Century! . . .

A Plea For Clearing Away The Debris Of A Decadent Social System

(By ENVER KUREISHI.)

It is with some reluctance that I write a sort of reply to Mr. Misra and "Three Yaers in England" believing as I do that both of them have not adequately understood my point of view and have consequently made it incumbent upon me, more or less to restate my case.

In my last article "Are we the accused?" I stated certain facts which displeased Mr. Misra on the one hand and forced "Three years in England" on the other to trundle out arguments which even a child would have found untenable and rather trying.

I attempted to show that our whole social fabric had gone to pieces and where it had not actually gone to pieces it was our duty as men and women with certain claims and pretensions to civilisation to destroy what remained and to recreate our whole social and national ideology on more scientific and rational principles.

The greatness of a nation does not lie so much in its ability to create colossal Empires and exploit the people who have the misfortune to be subjugated and conquered, but rather in its social ideology as reflected not by a few select people who are manifestly Dreamers and Thinkers—the so-called Intellectuals—but in the everyday life of the great multitude of people.

I do not think much of our social ideology. We have no social ideology worth speaking of and whatever threadbare substitute we do possess, would have been considered old-fashioned and archaic even some two-hundred years back.

Society Which Is Too Ill

According to "Three Years in England", "It is a perverted sense of self-importance that makes people write strongly-worded articles condemning the society because the society is too ill or too pre-occupied with its own troubles to take any notice of the 'Beau Geste' from the West".

It seems extremely amazing how anyone can make so ridiculous a statement. The society is manifestly ill, according to him it is "too ill" and yet neither does he make any suggestions that may even be construed as being helpful to the moribund society, nor does he, so it seems, want anyone else to do the same. It may somewhat hurt "Three years in England's" 'feelings when I say that this attitude is unfortunately one of our great national characteristics. It is the vicious intolerance of the fanatic.

The society is ill, he admits it; he feels sorry for our peasants, but either he does not know what to do or, apparently, he does not want anything to be done about it. Instead he tries to steer a middle course, makes remarks which are more malicious than critical and then in a state of blank indecision meanders off into an irrelevant and pointless sort of history of the England-returneds and manages to forget the society which is "too ill" to notice. "The Beau Gestes from the West". In fact I cannot help thinking that he has done me the injustice of replying to my article without entirely reading it.

He thinks I should have probed deeper (how much more deep he does not specify) into the heart of Western Civilisation and then I would not have borne "Ignorant and narrow-minded Westerners who could not rise above colour consciousness" any ill-will. Then he goes on to say that actually I should not have been impressed by the high standard of living, the happy people and all the wonderful modern innovations, because these are all the superficialities of Western Civilisation and that actually this is what I should have done. He writes:—

"Learning Complex"

"If only he had remembered that he was on a mission to a modern country he would have pointed to the wonderful places of learning, the great libraries or the quiet laboratories of the great institutions with noble professors who can justly be called the modern Rishis."

It may amaze "Three years in England" to learn that I am singularly free of this "Learning complex"; that abstract pedantry of this sort only amuses me as it should anyone with a sense of humour. I am not at all impressed by erudition in any form, in fact I am terribly bored by people who possess more "Learning of the Rishi sort" than ordinary education.

Incidentally does it not stand to reason that one cannot endow a nation in which hardly eight out of every hundred know the alphabet with great and magnificent libraries especially when the whole social frame-work of that nation would indubitably collapse if someone were to fling one book by Marie Stopes at it?

Mr. Misra, on the other hand, seems all the while obsessed by the strategic value of Waltzes in wars and by the sensual "feminine curves" which in a modernised India might leer back at him from under modern dresses and backless costumes and thus excite and consequently transform a nation of rigorous ascetics into a nation of sexual maniacs, who would have nothing else to do but to stare at semi-nude women!

According to this ideology, the feminine body in a state of complete or partial undress is a sight from which people with pretensions to civilisation and culture should shield their eyes lest a woman's body should have the same devastating effect upon them as the Gorgon's head.

Similarly dancing seems to be another of Mr. Misra's 'bete noire's' so much so that almost his whole article is based upon one sentence from my last article, namely: "People lift up their hands with horror at the prospect of Indian women dancing and cry out to the heavens that this is rank immorality".

Sex And Intellect

"Three years in England" does not, I am pleased to note, take so orthodox a view when confronted by the problem of sex. He says with all the abstract pedantry of the pedant that: "I do not think there is anything bad in it, if it is done with all the intellectual outlook on the problem which Mr. Kureishi assumes every Indian boy to possess."

I regret to state that I have never assumed anything of the sort. The sexual act is entirely a physical act and to be allowed this only when one has an "intellectual outlook" is funny to the point of organised and deliberate humour. Does this mean that only people with "intellectual outlooks" have the privilege of having sex relations outside marriage? Incidentally what "intellectual outlook" do married people bring to bear on the subject?

We have in fact seldom considered the Indian women in any other perspective but that of a wife and a potential breeder. We have denied her even the most elementary rights consistent with the dignity of a human being.

A few hundred years ago we were so sure that the Indian woman without her husband was useless that we thought it advisable to burn her with her dead husband. For the abolition of Suttee we do not have to thank our own common sense but a foreign power. Left to our own devices I have no reasons to

(Continued on Page 37)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The world is very old; we must profit by its experience. It teaches that old practices are often worth more than new theories.—NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

"This Or That" Competition

(See Pages 24 and 25)

A VISIT TO MRS. SIMPSON

Talk About Cabbages And Things

(From the Special Correspondent of the Baltomore "Sun.")

This is an interview with Mrs. Simpson, because Mrs. Simpson is not giving any interviews. She has not granted any in the past, despite the fact that some plausible ones have been printed, and, so far as anyone can find out, she does not foresee the time when she will grant any.

So this is merely an account of a pleasant hour spent at the Chateau de Cande, where Mrs. Simpson has been leading the simple life for the last few months.

The Chateau de Cande is about ten miles south of Tours. One takes the main road out of town for Poictiers, and presently one branches off this road. And then in a matter of minutes one has reached the entrance to the driveway which leads up to the chateau. A jolly old peasant woman in bedroom slippers emerges from the gatekeeper's lodge. One states one's mission, and Mme. la Gatekeeper replies with a barrage of French that only a fellow-keeper could digest. But the upshot of it is that she opens the gate and one proceeds up the long driveway to the chateau itself, which is simply a large nineteenth-century country house. It is stately driveway, though not without its share of potholes, and is bordered by large trees. Halfway up the driveway stands a sinister-looking man, obviously a detective. On the right as one approaches the chateau are stables and garages, and on the left is a large guesthouse.

MRS. SIMPSON'S HOST

The footman passes you into the hallway, where the butler is standing, and the butler passes you into an enormous drawing-room,

MRS. SIMPSON

high-ceilinged and furnished in the grand manner with sofas and chairs upholstered in brocade. There one stands wondering what is next on the programme, when in bounds Mr. Herman Rogers, followed by a bevy of dogs.

Mr. Rogers is very pleasant and friendly, and one passes the time of day with him on a brocaded sofa. Mr. Rogers is also firm, for it is his task to deal with the press for Mrs. Simpson, and during the past winter Mr. Rogers has learned a thing or two about the press and its way: Mrs. Simpson would be delighted to meet the representative of the "Sun," but, of course, one realises that it is out of the questions, to interview her, to ask her questions, to try to pin her down, to quote her, and so on. Really, you know, she has not got anything to say, and even if she had she does not see why she should say it.

So presently Mr. Rogers leads one through a maze of corridors to the library.

And there, sitting before a great carved stone fireplace, in the middle of another sumptuous sofa, and surrounded by high shelves of books, sits Mrs. Simpson, looking exceedingly decorative.

MRS. SIMPSON

Mrs. Simpson rises and is cordial. Her smiles is attractive. She is much prettier than photographs of her would lead one to believe. She is wearing a suit (French, not English) of a grey material trimmed with blue. Her brown hair and vivid colouring go well with the suit and make the room sombre by contrast. It may be added that the celebrated Simpson coiffure has been altered somewhat.

Mr. Rogers suggests that perhaps some refreshment would go? Refreshment appear.

There is conversation of a pleasantly non-committal sort. Is it true that everybody in Baltimore now lives outside the city? And has dear old Baltimore changed? One wonders whether the new bridge over Jones Falls would interest her and concludes that it probably would not.....All agree that the country round Tours is very pleasant in the spring.....The unanimous opinion of all three of us is that the wines of the region are very pleasant, too..... Seems she has been leading a quiet life, with a good deal of golf thrown in..... There is some talk of London and the approaching festivities, of the press, and of other generalities.

The butler slides in with a huge tray of bright and red crayfish arranged row on row. The crayfish demands attention, so all this carefully casual talk of cabbages and things comes to an abrupt end. The crayfish are sticky but good.

Well, perhaps it is time to be going. One rises to depart murmuring thanks. Mrs. Simpson graciously conceals her lack of disappointment at the prospect of one's departure..... A friendly and sticky shaking of hands.....The indispensable Mr. Rogers (one cannot overemphasise the indispensability of Mr. Rogers in the present arrangement of things) strolls out to the car. If at any time, etc., ...oh, to be sure etc., goodbye..... goodbye.....

Egyptologist Pooh-Poohs Stories Of Pharaoh's Curse

Keeper Of Cairo Museum Has Never Been Troubled By Relics of By-Gone Age

Belief in "curses" attached to certain antiquities is ridiculed by Mr. R Engelbach, keeper of the Cairo Museum and one of the world's greatest authorities on ancient Egypt.

Latest of the "accursed" remains to be returned to Egypt is a piece of bone, claimed to be part of a Pharaoh's skeleton, which has been blamed for a series of accidents which have befallen Sir Alexander and Lady Seton, of Edinburgh.

Mr. Engelbach said that he had never encountered or heard of an authentic incident which might be construed as the outcome of a curse.

When he was Chief Inspector of Antiquities at Luxor, heads, hands, feet and other parts of mummies were sent to him from all over the world by people who requested that these relics should be re-buried as they were accursed.

By the time he left Luxor, his garden had become quite a large-sized cemetery.

Ever since he has worked in the museum, scarabs, amulets, bits of corpses, etc., have been arriving by post. All, without exception, behave in an exemplary manner when they arrive at the museum.

"Two very fine shawabti figures were sent to my house by a certain British diplomat." said Mr. Engelbach, "with a letter stating that they used to move about at night. I had them in my bedroom for some days, but their behaviour was beyond criticism, and since their registration in the museum they have given no cause for complaint".—"The People".

STRIP-TEASE BANNED

14 New York Theatres Close Down

Strip-teasing has been banned throughout New York.

Commissioner Paul Moss last month decided not to renew the licences of the fourteen burlesque theatres which do £2,000,000 business a year.

It is estimated that 1,780 people will be thrown out of work, with a wages loss of £10,000 a week.

Mayor La Guardia, on hearing the commissioner's decision, said: "This is the beginning of the end of incorporated filth."

Strip-teasers say they are being made scapegoats to satisfy the demands of a lot of puritans.

"It's always the woman who pays", cried Rose Stall.

Jacque Lamar, blonde teaser: "My husband is out of work. Now I am thrown out. He doesn't object.

And with flashing eyes she added: "It's an honest living".

The ruling will probably be contested in the courts, says the New York Correspondent of the "Sunday Express."

His Ideal Daughter-In-Law

Dancing Dolls Need Not Apply, Says English Cook Who Seeks Wife For His Son

An elderly Romford man is anxious for his son to marry and has, therefore, inserted an advertisement in a Chelmsford newspaper. This is the father's conception of an ideal wife for his son, as reflected in the advertisment:—

Advertiser (bachelor, thirty-two, well-known club cricketer), tall, well-built, fair, blue eyes, considered nice-looking, responsible position, bright prospects, possessing means, desires confidence and friendship of a God-fearing (not necessarily church-going), refined, domesticated, businesslike, lovable and loving English girl (twenty-two—twenty-six), with some means;

Not too pretty, but nice face, and natural fair hair;

View early betrothal and marriage; must be fond of Cricket;

Latest photograph appreciated and honourably returned;

No widows, Roman Catholics, powdered and painted dancing dolls or agents, please.

The young man is Mr. Stan Hooper, a well-known local cricketer, who works for a Romford furniture firm and lives with his father in a flat in Romford. The father acts as house-keeper, makes the beds, cooks.

The father said: "I inserted the advertisement for love of my son. At thirty-two he needs a woman's companionship. The kind of girl described in the advertisement is the kind of my son ought to have. I did not tell him anything about it until it had appeared."—"Sunday Express".

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FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

CORONATION SIDELIGHTS

Presents For King And Queen—Reminicences of The Last George's Coronation—Communists And Fascists Rub Shoulders In Procession.

(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT FROM WORLD PRESS)

No official list of Coronation presents to the King has been published, probably because such gifts are not encouraged.

Indeed, long before the Coronation the King's wishes in this matter were made known to His Majesty's representatives abroad and in the Dominions and Colonies. Certain exceptions, however, have to be made, and when a foreign State desires to make a gift it is of course accepted.

France, for instance, has already made her present. It takes the form of two large vases of sevres for the King and a mirror in "miscuit de sevres" for the Queen both wases and mirror specially made for their Majesties and have a design with the Royal Arms included. Incidentally, as a symbol of Anglo-French friendship, the mirror was sent over in parts from France and was mounted by a London firm.

Many presents, too, have been received from Asiatic rulers and Sultans who enjoy the protection of the British Crown. They are presented through the Colonial Office and range from jewelled "krises" and other weapons for His Majetsy to ivory ornaments and toys for the young Princess.

The most valuable present to Empire comes from the Sultan of Kelantan, who has given the ground for an airfield and a sum of money to provide for its equipment and maintenance at his capital of Khota Bahru on the east coast of Malaya.

The Malayan Sultans must be given the pride of place for generosity. In 1912 the Sultans of the four Federated Malay States presented King George V with the battleship Malaya. In 1935 the Sultan of Jahore gave a Jubilee gift of £500,000 for the Singapore naval base.

25 Years Ago

Among the small number of persons who were present both at King George the Fifth's Coronation on June 22, 1911, and on May 12 at his son's Coronation is King George VI himself.

At his father's Coronation he was in the Prince of Wales's procession and rode in the nineteenth carriage, a large State coach with glass windows, together with the Princess Mary, Prince Henry, Prince George, and the Prince of Wales.

Of the Minister of King George VI present at his Coronation only two were in the Government at the Coronation of King George V. That was a Liberal Government. They are Mr. Walter Runciman, now President of the Board of Trade, who during 1911 was successively President of the Board of Education and President of the Board of Agriculture; and Sir John Simon, the present Home Secretary, who 26 years ago was Solicitor-General. Mr. Runciman at that time was in the Asquith Cabinet; Sir John Simon was not.

Among members of the Government in 1911 who are still in the House of Commons are Mr. Lloyd George, who in that year was Chancellor of the Exchequer: Mr. Churchill, Home Secretary and First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr Wedgwood Benn, a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and Sir Francis Asland, Financial Secretary to the War Office and Under Foreign Secretary.

Among the soldiers who took part in the 1911 Coronation procession were Brigadier-Genearl W. R. Birdwood and Major C. Wigram. Both were in last Wednesday's procession too. Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood as Gold Stick in Waiting and Lord Wigram as Lord in Waiting.

Sir John Simon wore his new decoration, the G.G.V.O., at the State Banquet given on Thursday, May 13. The decoration was conferred on him in the Coronation Houours List and announced on the eve of the Coronation.

Twenty-six years ago Sir John received the K.C.V.O. This, too, was conferred on him on the eve of the Coronation. The Victorian Order is the Order of Chivalry with which the King recognises personal services to himself. The Order dates from 1896 and was originally designed as a reward of personal service to Queen Victoria.

"Incredible Speed"

There was no bus strike during the Coronation of King George V in June 1911. But there was a shipping strike and a large German dirigible had just come to grief, which may be taken as a parallel to the Hindenburg disaster. An airplane had just attained the "incredible speed" of 83 miles an hour, acclaimed as a world's record.

Covent Garden was open on the Coronation night of George VI, though on a similar night in June 1911, it was closed. as were many other theatres. Russian Ballet was the craze then, as it is now, for in addition to the Diaghileff season at Covent Garden, Pavlova and Mordkin were dancing at the Palace, and there were Russian dancers at the Hippodrome and the Alhambra, where Gaby Deslys was also appearing. Miss Marie Tempest was at the Duke of York's, Beerbohm Tree was holding a Coronation Shakespeare season at His Majesty's and there were Shaw plays running at the Little and the Criterion.

A few weeks before the Coronation ceremony the Kaiser was in London, where he has not been since. Of that visit a London newspaper wrote:

"We may take this evidence of warm good-feeling as of happy augury for the future. British and German warriors have fought de by side in the past. British and German are now side by side fighting far worse foes in Africa—the focust, the tsetse fly, and the dreaded sleeping-sickness.

In little over three years British and German were again fighting, but not side by side and not the sleeping-sickness.

Mixed Company

It would almost seem as if the organisers of the Westminster Abbey setting had determined to show that in the world's common tribute to the King at his crowning the lion would lie, down with the lamb.

Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador, was placed next to the Spanish Ambassador. Senor Azcarate, and Field-Marshal von Blomberg next to the Spanish Government representative, Senor Vesteiro. Count Grandi was seated next to M. Litvinoff and Countess Grandi next to the protagonist with whom her husband has so often crossed swords in the Non-Intervention Committee. M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador.

The only parallel that can be recalled to mind was provided by the organisers of the Duce's recent motor tour of Libya. They arranged the cars so that for the whole of the ten days the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency sat next to the head of the Nazi Press organisation in Rome.

The West End's chefs invented all kinds of special dishes which existed, no doubt for one night only.

There were "Le Cocktail Empire, La Pampiette de Sole Buckingham, La Pascaline de Dorset Elizabeth, La Salade Margaret Rose, La Supreme de Volaille Gramme, and other ingenuities.

It is stated that one restaurant even invented "artichokes Windsor," but thought longer on the suggestion and dropped it.

Historic Day

May 12 has many historical associations. It is St. Pancras Day, so named after the Roman youth who suffered martyrdom at the age of fourteen under Diocletian. The London parish and station of St. Pancras are named after him, and the first church consecreted in England (by St. Augustine at Canterbury) was dedicated to St. Pancras.

May 12 was also the day on which William Pitt became Prime Minister for the second time in 1804 and Lord Liverpool Prime Minister in 1812. Between those years Britain was fighting Napoleon in Spain. May 12 was the date of Willington's victory at the passage of the Doura in 1809.

May 12, too, is an important date in the personal history of the Royal Family. On that evening in 1842 was held the great fancy-dress ball at Buckingham Palace which still described as the most magnificent in British history. And on May 12, 1879, Queen Victoria became a great - grandmother through the birth of a daughter to Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningon. An historical event which sounds familiar now was the British declaration of neutrality of May 12, 1899, in the war between Austria and Italy.

May 12 1888, was the opening day of the first Italian Exhibition ever held in London.

Disaster

The Hindenburg disaster effectually ruined one American's Coronation party.

Mr. Ben Smith, one of New York's harder-working millionaires had decided to allow himself his first holiday for ten years. He had, therefore, chartered the Hindenburg for its Transatlantic trip from America to Frankfort-on-Main and had invited 70 of his friends to accompany him. After spending three days in London taking part in the Coronation festivities they were to have left again in the Hindenburg on May 13. The whole trip would have cost Mr. Smith £12,000.

Impatient

Miss Alice Marble, the Ameircan lawn tennis champion, who arrived in London on Coronation Eve, has already found Wimbledon trying—not to her nerves but to her patience. She is waiting for the turf to dry in order to practice.

Ranking No. 10 in the world's first 10 in 1934 and No. 4 in 1936, Miss Marble is following the trail of Miss May Sutton. Mrs. Mody and Miss Jacobs, all Californians crowned at Wimbledon.

The courts on the Pacific coast are of cement, and she has wisely come over early to get on terms with British turf. A match between her and Senorita Lizana at the St. George's Hill tournament, Wevbridge, is a tit-bit in store early next month.

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California Boy With "X-Ray Eyes" Rouses Keen Interest Among Doctors And Professors

Thirteen-year-old Pat Marquis, who lives in Glendale, California, is known as "the boy with X-ray eyes."

With his eyes bandaged tightly and bound with adhesive tape, he can still see as clearly as if his eyes were uncovered.

He can drive a car thus blindfolded, play billiards and table tennis, recognise cards pulled from a pack. He can even fence.

The man with whom he fences is tutor to many Hollywood film stars. He says that no expert alive could fence blindfold as well as Pat.

Otherwise Pat is a normal boy. He has rosy cheeks, is quite healthy, likes swimming and playing marbles.

Doctors and professors who have tested him can detect no trickery.

Dr. Cecil Reynolds, who holds degrees from the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in London, discovered Pat's strange powers three years ago.

Pat went into a trance, and declared that he was a Persian named Napeji, living in the eleventh century.

To see blindfold Pat says he always goes into a trance, and assumes this personality. He sees blindfold as Napeji, and can even read and talk Persian although he has never been in contact with anything Persian in his life.

Dr. Reynolds believes that Pat sees through his forehead. If he covers his forehead with a bandage Pat cannot see.

This has led Dr. Reynolds, to believe that short-wave rays penetrate Pat's skull, and reach a light-sensitive part of the brain.—"Sunday Express".

ELECTRICAL HEAT TO SPEED UP PLANT GROWTH

Another time-honoured agricultural method is doomed by recent electrical advances. We all know the "hotbed". Farmers for thousands of years have taken advantage of the fact that when organic matter rots and decomposes heat is produced. They have made up for the lack of a warm sun by spreading manure and dead leaves over the seedlings that they want to force and the heat of corruption has been left to do the work.

Now the scientific farmer has begun to turn his attention to electrically produced heat. He is experimenting with an insulated lead covered wire laid beneath the surface of the soil usually with a wire mat above it on which the seedings rest. He is also using ordinary electric lamps, writes Mr. John Langdon Davis in the "Manchester Guardian".

It has been found that seedlings grow for better in this way. Thus zinnias were grown in beds heated by eight 30-watt lamps in a 30-watt lamps in a thirty-six square foot bed and compared with others grown in a hotbed made of manure.

The Home Of "Kindergarten": Life Story Of Friedrich Froebel

(By H. PIRATH)

The village of Oberweissbach in Thuringia in Germany, is the birthplace of the famous pedagogue and founder of the "Kindergarten," Friedrich Froebel. It was here in the solitude of the Thuringia Forest that he spent his childhood. The modest little parsonage on the long village street of Oberweissbach is over 300 years old, but still stands to mark the home where Friedrich Froebel, sixth child of a poor village parson, was born. The little town of Oberweissbach takes a just pride in its illustrious son, whose great learning and many achievements were all the result of his native genius and talents.

Froebel began his career as an ordinary forester. In 1808 he made the acquaintance of Pestalozzi at Iferten, and in 1811 received an appointment as teacher at the Plamann Institute in Goettingen. He took part in the campaigns of 1813-'14, and at the end of the war was made assistant at the Minerology Museum in Berlin.

An Inspiration

In 1818 Froebel founded an educational institution for children at Griesheim near Stadtilm, which was later moved to Keilhau, a village near Rudolstadt. He directed this institution until 1831, when he went to Switzerland for the sojourn of about five years. Upon his return in 1836, he commenced to devote himself particularly to the educational training of young children not yet old enough to go to school. One fine Spring day in 1840 as he was making a walking tour with some friends through the Thuringia Forest on the way to Bad Blankenburg, he is said to have exclaimed, as he looked down into the sunny valley below, "I have it! My new school shall be called the 'Kindergarten' !" Under this title of "Kindergarten," the great educator did not have in the establishment of a mere institution where young children were to study as in school; his romantic spirit wished rather to give to little children a kind of earthly paradise. In these "Kindergartens," the little tots were to be permitted to run about freely and to amuse themselves with certain kinds of playthings which were especially designed by him for the purpose. These little groups were to be under the supervision of specially trained women.

Training School

In order to realize this ideal, Froebel opened a seminary at Marienthal Castle near Bad Liebenstein for the training of Kindergarten teachers. The words of the great philosopher Fichte, "Salvation comes from within," sees to have been Froebel's keynote, when he said that education begins with the mother, and when he wrote his famous book of "Love Songs for the Mother."

In his pedagogical views, Froebel adheres closely to the teachings of Pestalozzi, which emphasize the encouragement of all the human faculties in a child, especially through the medium of the so-called "occupational games." Using his theories of child education as a foundation, Froebel wrote his important work, "The Education of Man." In fighting for his ideas, he was often obliged to suffer want and privation. He did not gain general recognition, and during his lifetime his Kindergarten schools were forbidden by the Governments of Prussia and Saxony, as "tending to bring up children in the ways of atheism." It was not until much later that the true idea and value of Froebel's system was appreciated. To-day the "Kindergarten" is to be found flourishing in every civilized country. Even if the Kindergarten of to-day has somewhat altered its methods, the pedagogical basis is much the same as in the days of Froebel and Pestalozzi.

Froebel Festival

To mark Froebel's 150th birthday anniversary, a Reich Froebel Festival was held in Bad Blankenburg in Thuringia. Over 250 eminent educators were present, including delegates from Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and Switzerland, and general discussions were held concerning the great pedagogical value of Froebel's theories, accompanied by visits to places of interest in Thuringia closely associated with Froebel's life and work. In Bad Blankenburg there still stands the old "House over the Cellar," in which Froebel established his first kindergarten. For the purpose of nurturing the childish instincts to be occupied at something, Froebel had invented a score of playthings which he used for the amusement as well as the education of his little charges.

The new "Friedrich Froebel House" in Bal Blankenburg was not built until 1908. At the present time it takes care of 75 children. This home is a "day" kindergarten, and is frequently visited by kindergarten teachers from other cities while on their vacations. The Directoress for many years is Fraulein Elisabeth Leutheusser, who looks after the children according to Froebel's ideas and methods. To send a child to this "home-school" for a week costs only one Mark, and includes a warm dinner, and yet there are children taken in whose parents cannot afford even this small sum.

Froebel Museum

The "House" also shelters a precious treasure in the shape of a "museum on miniature." Every conceivable kind of souvenir of the great teacher is found here, though what has been collected for the museum is only a small part of the many mementos in the way of furniture and old ornaments which are the prized possessions of many Blankenburg families. The museum contains especially books, letters and autographs of Froebel, together with the original models of many of the toy and playthings designed by him. No less than in the "Froebel House," is the interest taken in Froebel by the town authorities of Oberweissbach. The Mayor of the town takes great pleasure in showing the visitor the entry recording Froebel's birth in the Town Register. On a little rising ground still stands the church where his father used to preach. In 1858, Oberweissbach had a serious fire. The house in which Froebel was born remained unscathed, but the old parsonage finally became so shaky that it was to be torn down.

There was a protest made by the Froebel Society, and through the generous donations made by it by members in all parts of the world, the historical parsonage was saved from destruction and was restored, being now the official diocesan house.

Unique Monument

Friedrich Froebel died on June 21, 1852, at Marienthal in Thuringia at the age of 70 years. Near the Liebenstein spa in the Thuringia Forest stands a monument to this great teacher and lover of children. The base of the monument is in the form of a cube, surmounted by a column on the top of which is a globe-shaped ball. This rather unique monument seems to portray the two fundamental elements upon which so many of his playthings and children's games were based,—cubes and spheres in their many forms.—(I.R.I.B.)

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Was Nandadevi Really Conquered?

Anglo-American Expeditionists Claim To Have Reached The Peak Disputed

By G. D. JOSHI. Organizing Secretary Indian Himalayan Expedition Club

The stirring details of the ascent of Mount Nandadevi, 26,660 ft. above sea level, situated in Kumaon by a combined Anglo-American Expedition, under the leadership of Prof. Graham Browne, during rainy season last year, has been very vividly described in some papers in India and in London in a series of copyright articles by the leader of the party himself who claims that the Mount Nandadevi was successfully climbed by his partymen despite several drawbacks, shortcomings and unfavourable factors, against them that marred their progress and evidently left them forlorn.

Start Of The Ascent

It may be recalled that eight members of the Anglo-American expedition in the persons of Messrs. W. H. Tilman, Neol Odell W. Loomis, Peter Lloyd, A. B. Emmons, Adams Carter, Charles Houston, under the leadership of Prof. Graham Browne, started from Ranikhet, the famous British Military Station in Kumaon (6,500ft.) on July 10, 1936, at 6 a.m. to seek out Nandadevi. The party, accompanied by six Sherpa porters, carried with them the necessary equipment and baggage, got in a ramshackle motor lorry and set out for the journey. At mid-day they reached, after a round-drive of 50 miles, Garur where they distributed their loads to 37 Dotial porters already sent ahead by the. The journey on foot then started, the first day's halt being at Gwaldom in a Forest Bunglow. From Gwaldom, due to flooded way, they made a four dayss' detour, instead of following the usual track, to reach Tapoban, thus wasting ten days, usually to be covered in six days. On July 22, they were reinforced by a band of 11 Mana porters from Gharwal village, brought down by Tilman who had gone there to meet Mr. Emmons at Joshimath. After Tapoban, the first notable halt was at Lata village, the end of the beaten track. On July 22, they entered into the outer basin of the Nandadevi. Their next intermediary halts were at Lata Kharak, Daurasi and Dibrugheta Kharaks, all being located in the outer basin of the Nandadevi region. After the 17th day of their start from Ranikhet, they reached the bank of Rhamani torrent, where the Dotial porters left them. At the crossing of the Upper Rishi Nala, they established a Bridge-Camp (11,800 ft.). From the Bridge-Camp eight Sahebs, 6 Sherpas and 11 Manas set out on their journey, halting at 1st Depot, Second Depot and then, Gorge Camp (15,000) and again at Pisgah Camp (14,000) on July 31. On completion of this part of their journey they entered into the inner basin of the Nandadevi. On August 1, they pitched a Meadow's camp (14,500) and subsequently reached the Morain camp. On August 7, they established an advance Base camp (16,600) at which point three of the Sherpas left them. On August 11, they set up camp I (19,100). On August 14, two of the Sherpa porters succeeded in establishing camp II, (20.4000), Later on, gradually after a traverse of an arduous route, they reached an elevation of 21,000ft. the III camp on August 19. Here torrential rain held them up for a few days more and, therefore, camp IV (21,000) could not be established before August 24. On August 24 five persons slept there at night. Next day, again, a bivouac camp was established for two men at an altitude of 23,500ft. Thus winning the summit on August 29. This is in a nutshell, the sum and substance of the report of their journey as described by the leader of the party.

The Final Climb

In fact the initial journey was completed in 51 days from the day of start from Ranikhet and the party took 22 days for the actual climb. The description has been vigorously written and unless and until one actually undertakes such risky and troublesome journey, he cannot properly visualise the reality. To an ordinary reader, these descriptions may bear convincing appeal, but, to those and specially to a person of that locality, such a report, in spite of interesting details as topographical survey etc. etc. with which the account given by the worthy professor is replte must sound veary strange indeed and create strong doubts, whether the partymen actually climbed the peak or failed to reach the destination viz. the summit.

It will be interesting to know from the words of Prof. Browne himself, how far the conquest actually was carried out. He says:—

"The five at camp IV were successful on the eighteenth day of the climb in the arduous work of gaining and ascending the steep snow couloir and thereafter of establishing and provisioning a bivouac tent for two men (Camp V, about 23,500). There two of them remained while others returned. We, now, of course, knew that we had not sufficient time left for all members of the party to reach the actual summit, should the way be practicable. We wondered if it would not be possible to keep as a secret among ourselves the name of those who reached the top, (if any did) and by this anonymity to show that the mountain had been won by the whole party, as would be the case if ever the mountain was so won. But each agreed that were complete secrecy to be possible, he himself would not care to be credited with the final lap should he not have been one to reach the top.

Odell, therefore, is to be named as one of the pair left at camp V and with him was one of our American friends. They were given two days in which to make the attempt on the summit. Those at camp III took the final loads to camp IV. But, violent sickness seized one of the pair during the night and we at camp IV, were startled next morning to hear Odell shouting down that his companion was "ill." At that distance the words were faint and we thought that Odell said "'killed." With heavy heart two pairs of us ascended to do what could be done. The relief was great when the mistake became apparent, and very weak, bravely faced the descent to camp IV. Tilman was left in his place at camp V to try the final ascent with Odell two days being allotted.

While we waited anxiously at camp IV on the following day Tilman and Odell shifted their quarters in two journeys to the higher site (camp VI about 24,600). Time, the obvious approach of bad weather (heralded by mock Suns seen on August 27), and the state of our food supplies would now prevent any further attempt, and one of us prepared to return down to ridge next day with the sickman, by this time, nearly recovered.

The summit was won that day August 29 the 22nd day of the climb and our fifty first from Ranikhet. Leaving camp VI, at 6-15 in the morning, Tilman and Odell first tackled the narrow ridge above, there finding the snow to be very soft and deep. Above where the ridge merged in the face, was a kind of wide corridor, the snow of which was even deeper and softer than before. The altitude told, and eight breaths had to be taken at each step, short halts being made after every 10. At a height about 25,000, the corridor led to a face of broken rock. After one failure this was surmounted by a chimney which took the climbers on to a snowy glacis where steps had to be cut. A depression in the glacis merged upwards in a very steep snow gully which led out on to the snowy summit plateau. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, nearly 9 hours after leaving the bivouac the summit was reached. There was little to be seen from it, because great masses of monsoon clouds covered the surrounding mountain."

Never Reached The Peak

This description clearly indicates that the leader and other

G. D. JOSHI

members of the party, except Tilman and Odell never attempted to reach the summit. But, even those two who attemuted never made any statement, even after their safe return, either to the press or from the platform to the effect that they had been on the peak. On the contrary, all reports which appeared in a Bombay daily regarding their achievement were self-contradicting and confusing. It is the leader, who describes the final ordeal of the conquest sitting cosily at the IV camp, guessing the progress made by his gallant companion towards the peak. It is, therefore, for experts to judge what might have actually happened on their way to the summit, in the light of the admission made by the leader of the party in regard to the obvious approach of the bad weather and dearth of food supply, which thwarted their further attempts.

A Strange Decision

Still, another interesting feature of the attempt is that all the members of the party decided at a conference somewhere in the lower camps not to disclose the names of the members, who reach the summit with a view that the credit of the success may go to the whole party. Indeed, a strange decision to mention! Generally, the members should feel proud of disclosing to the world the names of the successful climbers on the completion of such gallant task. It throws an additional light on their conquest and seems as they decided to proclaim to the world the conquest of that mighty peak, which had remained unchallenged so far by human efforts, before they actually could try a bit higher.

Another important factor, which adds to the incredibility of the report was the torrential rain and unfavourable weather throughout the week ending Augst 29, a day of virtual deluge for the whole of Kumaon region, as th erain storm and flood combined together would have frustrated any human efforts to approach the summit. The destruction caused by those floods was so great that in one village alone in the vicinity of the Nandadevi, more than 50 lives were lost owing to the ravaging storm on that particular day of August 29, 1936.

Again, it is maintained that the bivouac camp was established at an altitude of 23,500 ft. the summit remaining from this

(Continued on page 44)

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THE CAR FESTIVAL

Pomp And Splendour Of Popular Hindu Celebration

(By G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.)

The celebration of the Car Festival by the South Indians at Matunga on the last Rama Navami Day and the like annual celebration of it by Hindus at Nasik and other places in the Deccan on the full moon day of Chaitra brings this popular Hindu festival prominently before the public eye.

The Car Festival of the Hindus is intended to commemorate some important Hindu mythological incident. A great battle won over the Rakshasa (demoniacal) enemies in the very dawn of Aryan Civilisation as on Kartak Poornami or the Dassera, or the recognition of some great astronomical phenomenon as on Makara Sankrant, or the Ratha Saptami, may be the occasion for celebrating the Car Festival. Every Hindu Temple of any importance in Southern India has a wooden Car housed in a huge car-shed. It is everywhere an imitation of the famous Car of Jagnnath ("Juggernaut"). Though pneumatic tyres are now the order of the day for the locomotion of the meanest of the King's subjects, the Heavenly Galaxy of the Hindu Pantheon, from the highest member of the holy Hindu Trinity to the smallest demi-god keeping watch and ward on the village boundaries, they all still delight in the resplendent panoply of the ancient Car, slowly moving on colossal wheels. The gods of Satyaloka, of Vaikunta and of Kailasa—the heavenly regions of Hindu mythology—would feel scandalised if their devotees undertook to give them an airing in a modern Rolls-Royce, whirling past at sixty miles an hour.

Car With Giant Wheels

According to immemorial custom the giant wheels of the Godly Car should move slowly, to give time and opportunity of 'darshan" to each one of the hundreds of worshippers offering before it the humble tribute of their hearts. For each one of the devotees has to take back the "prasad" (offerings) and the blessings of the priests seated on the car. The naked lights of the 'arati" that is waved before the God at the procession should not be blown out in the hurry as the offerer devoutly passes his hand over it and then over the heads and faces of himself, his wife, children and other dependents in token of the acceptance of the God's blessings for him and his, conveyed through the priest. Every householder would feel aggrieved, if the Car flashed past in a hurry without waiting to recieve his obeisance and offerings. Hence the imperative need for a slow-moving car, which the people controlling it cannot move in a hurry even if they wished it. The construction and appurtenances of such a Car with such an object have perforce to remain as heavy and cumbersome as when they were wisely designed hundreds of years ago, and none have hence dared to introduce changes therein even in this century of grace.

Who dares to hope that Communistic ideas will ever take root in rural India, this slow-moving land of devout orthodoxy? The same solid structure of wood and iron-plates, the same kind of axle, the same sort of heavy wooden carvings, depicting scenes from Hindu mythology, the same kind of wooden platform to hold the image for decoration and worship and to accommodate a dozen priests moving about to assist in the worship, all, all are the same as in the blessed days of Sri Rama. The legends say that Sri Rama and Seeta moved about among the clouds in their aerial "Pushpaka Vimana." But to receive the homage of their subjects, they had to submit to being seated in a cumbersome car and to accept each subject's "nazrana" as he came up the steps. The great and just King would not rush past, disdaining the magnificent welcome prepared for him as some modern princes do with far less pretensions to the reverence of their subjects. Herein lay the appeal of the old customs to the hearts of the multitude.

Emblem Of Ancient Civic State

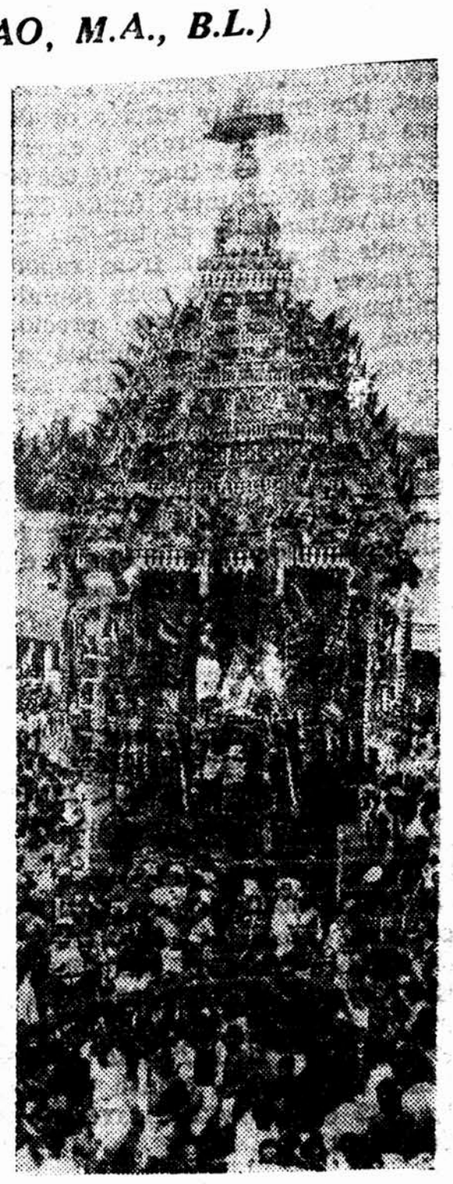
The upper body of the car above the platform is adorned with the same kind of split-bamboo network as of yore. The tapering but rounded structure is hollow inside, but decked with gay flags and culminating in a cone-shaped "kalasha" to which the particular flag of the presiding deity is attached. The whole structure from the flag at the top down to the ground may be about forty feet. The wheels themselves will ordinarily be twelve feet in diameter and over a foot thick and studded with iron nails. To such a structure are attached ropes as thick as a ship's hawsers for people to drag the car with, while the country music goes on, with the rattle of drums, the fan-fare of trumpets, the noises of couches, temple bells and hand-bells, all of which by their very din attest to the magnitude and grandeur of the Car Procession in the eyes of the multitude. The Car is set in motion at a signal from the presiding priest. The multitude clap their hands and throw flowers and tiny plantains at the Car to wish it a joyous progress.

It is a veritable emblem of the slow moving wheels of the Civil State as idealised by the Hindus. From the highest to the lowest, the one aim of the citizen and householder is to set the cumbersome car in motion and to assert the dignity and majesty of the State and render help in its progress to the same time next year, when similar efforts will push it on through the march of everlasting time. Some may be nearer the God and seated in comfortable office and some may be toiling and sweating at the ropes, but all render meritorious service in the good cause and deserve equal religious exaltation before Him who sees, as Lord of all, all beings with equal eye.

To the student of religious antiquities, the ceremonials of an average Car Festival at any South Indian town will give convincing proofs of the tenacity with which Hindus retain and re-enact from memory the splendours of their ancient Civic State. In the absence of a contemporaneous state of their own, in which the exuberance of their patriotic fervour can find legitimate vent, the memories of the victories of their ancient national heroes are preserved, and re-enacted and the vision of a onetime splendour is brought vividly before the people's eyes. The requisite solace is thus given to the nation's self-respect and to its hankering after the splendours of a triumphant State.

Hoisting Of The Flag

A Car Festival always begins with the hoisting of the Flag, the "dhwajarohana." about a week prior to the actual triumphant march. This ceremony carries with it a religious ban against the exodus of any villager from the village, though visitors are welcome to pour in. Streets are voluntarily cleaned by each house holder cleaning up his frontage and watering it. To the acclamation of the people the great flag is then unfurled at an auspicious hour midst the blare of trumpets, drums and country music. The town is "en fete" from that day and people flock into the temple for a "darshan" of the god day and night and attend the poojas and partake of the "prasad."



A TEMPLE CAR.

"Shying" At The Enemy

On the actual day when the presiding deity ascends the Car, a running party of priests and musicians with a peculiar sort of beating of the drum and cymbals scours the important parts of the town and scatters coloured rice-balls along the route of the car, as it were to give the "line clear" for the march of the god. Then, at the appointed auspicious hour the temple image (not the main one, but a special one meant for processions) is carried by a member of the priestly class under a huge silken umbrella. The multitude looks on with hushed breath and break into joyous clapping of hands when the idol is installed on the car. Mantras and music burst forth the "naivedya" (offerings) and "aratis" (lights) are waved, the principal dignitaries eagerly jostle each other to render their homage. Then follows a peculiar ceremony which must be considered a relic of the barbarous day when the defeated foe used to be tied to the victor's chariot wheels and sacrificed to their wrath. A stone image of the vanquished Rakshasa (demon) tied to or placed near the chariot wheels is attacked by the people who break their cocoanuts on the foe's image —a custom which reminds one of the Roman's Triumph. Every citizen who values the favours of the presiding deity is expected to have a 'shy' at that stone image of the fallen foe, to denote perhaps that he too had a hand in vanquishing the enemy of his race. Late in the day, the chariot or car is dragged along the principal routes according to custom and a grand display of fireworks is given at night.

The next ceremony is the "avabhrita" or the "Okuli"—the purification bath in which the townspeople participate by bathing and making others bathe in red saffron water, meant to wipe off the unholy contact of the sacrosanct gods, heroes and priests. The flag of the Diety is then taken down and the town lapses into its daily routine.

Industrial Fair

Besides affording the people with a memorable tamasha once a year, the Car Festival is an occasion also for holding a great commercial and industrial fair, at which all the products of their fields as well as of their local handicrafts find a ready market with the huge concourse of people assembled from the countryside for miles round.

CHELA BHAN

By DHARAM YASH DEV

The village school stands isolated from the mud houses and thatched cottages. A brick wall, nearly six feet high, surrounds it and separates the "house of knowledge" from the rustic world outside.

A little doorway, closed by two wooden doors, opens into the courtyard. The doors are carved with geometrical shapes—triangle squares, pentagons, and octagons. Circles are inserted here and there between these angular figures. Inside the courtyard there are a couple of old trees.

The school opens when the shadow of the school wall is about six yards long and the sun is above the big tree. The school time-table is regulated by the length of the shadows and the position of the sun. There are no clocks or watches.

Long before the sun reaches the top of the big tree the scholars start gathering outside the brick wall. The monitor goes to the teacher's house to get the keys and lets the boys in.

The teacher, Chela Bhan, acts as the village postmaster too. Whenever anyone wishes to have a letter sent he comes to the school. Chela Bhan tears a sheet out of a notebook and writes the letter which the loving father or fond mother dictates. The postman from the Big Town comes every Saturday and takes away all the letters that Chela Bhan has written and stored during the week.

The school is crowded on the day the postman arrives. A few villagers have their sons in the army and they live in far-off lands. Their letters are eagerly awaited. Teacher Chela Bhan is the only person who can read all the letters. Whenever a mother gets a letter from her son or a lonely young wife gets a letter from her husband they have always got some presents for Chela Bhan. Some home-made sweets or lumps of "gur" (kind of brown sugar) are always hidden behind their shawls.

Teacher Chela Bhan officiates for the village priest whenever he is away or ill. He attends the village temple and reads out from the holy books and preaches the sermon.

At noon, when the sun is right above the head, and the walls are casting no shadows, the children have an hour's recess. Chela Bhan goes to sleep. The children roll about on the floor or go out and lie under the trees in the courtyard. After siesta there is some more reading or writing and then the students go home for their afternoon meals. Chela Bhan sends one of the boys to his home to bring some food for him. All the seven scholars of the senior section have to do it in turns, and there is a keen competition amongst them. Not

(Continued on page 40)

Soviet Spreads Its Wings Over Arctic

EXPLORERS AND ENGINEERS ESTABLISH CHAIN OF COLONIES WITH IMMENSE POTENTIAL RESOURCES IN CIRCUMPDAR REGIONS

Somewhere over the white expanse of the arctic, as this is written, a mighty eight-ton, twin-motored plane is roaring through the darkness of the long polar night. Five Russian airmen aboard it are winging their way from Moscow across southern Siberia to a point within a few miles of Alaska, and back again along the northernmost rim of Asia. They are the first to dare a complete circuit of the far north in winter, when the fitful northern lights, painting the jagged ice crags of the frozen arctic sea with fantastic colours, may be the only illumination to guide them. If they arrive safely, they will have demonstrated the practicability of a dream of Soviet aeronautical engineers—a commercial air line linking the United States and Russia across the polar regions! (writes Mr. Alden P. Armagnac in "Popular Science".)

Stretch a string across a globe from Alaska to Moscow, and you will understand the attractions of the transpolar air route. The total distance measures scarcely more than half again the length of the overwater jump that our clipper planes make regularly between San Francisco and Honolulu. To be sure, the great-circle route crosses regions so forbidding that only polar explorers have reached them. But slacken the string only a little, and it grazes the Siberian coast of the Arctic Ocean, newly dotted with settlements and air bases.

Pioneers In The Field

That is the route that a pair of Russian trail blazers pioneered last summer, when they flew from California to Nome, Alaska, and thence to Archangel and Moscow by the light of the midnight sun. Now the crew of the huge Soviet monoplane N-120 have undertaken to battle the rigors of winter darkness and cold along the same path. In case of a forced landing, tents and sleeping bags carried aboard the plane will protect them from the temperatures of forty to seventy degrees below zero that they expect to encounter. From a special tank installed in the tail of the plane, boiling water can be pumped to warm its motors. Scientific instruments mounted in the craft will gather valuable data for the proposed air liners of the future.

Steamships convoyed by ice breakers and airplanes are negotiating for the first time the "impossible" passage through the ice-choked Arctic Ocean. Exploring parties, paving the way for colonists to follow, have established the northern-most scientific observatories and radio stations in the world. Prospectors have discovered fabulous deposits of rare minerals, including a gold field richer than Alaska in its boom days. Whole settlements of pioneering men and women have been transported to the Siberian border of the polar sea and deposited there, complete with houses, live stock, boats, and radio equipment to keep them in touch with the rest of the world. All these activities, with the pioneering of the polar air route, form coordinated parts of a programme of arctic development without parallel in hisotry.

Here is something new to science—polar exploration on a national scale. Results of privately financed expeditions necessarily are limited, for the cost of ships and planes brings the expense of just one venture like the first Byrd Antarctic Expedition to more than 1,000,000 dollars. Picture, in contrast, the intensive efforts of dozens of bands of arctic experts backed by no less than 100,000,000 dollars of government funds. That the investment is paying big dividends is apparent from reports of riches that have been found—platinum, gold, silver, precious stones, amber, copper, nickel, asbestos, graphite, phosphate, salt, coal, and oil, to be added to the wealth of Siberia's furs, lumber, fish, and grain. Vague tales of such mineral treasures have been brought back from the arctic for centuries. Now the Soviet explorers are leading the way to them.

Gold And Petroleum Finds

That the newly discovered gold fields of the Kolyma region of northernest Siberia surpass Alaska in its richest days is no mere boast of an optimistic Soviet enthusiast. The statement has the official authority of our own Depart of Commerce. According to its recent report on this Siberian Klondike, more than 500 miles of motor road have been built to exploit the "strike," and a distance that took a month to cover in 1932 can now be traversed in two days.

Petroleum has been found on the rim of the arctic, oil derricks have risen, and gasoline and kerosene are being produced by the northernmost refinery in the world. Coal for the bunkers of ships plying the Arctic Ocean is being mined along the strait between Novaya Zemlya and the mainland, and on the Norwegian island of Spitsbergen, where Russian mines operating under a concession from Norway are reported to have taken out half a million tons last year.

Russia had to import phosphate for fertilizer, until geologists discovered deposits near Murmansk that are estimated to contain 960,000,000 tons of the valuable ore! Now the Soviet Union supplies not only its own needs, but world markets as well. Within the arctic circle, amidst a snowy waste once populated only by a few nomadic Laplanders the find has created the blusting city of Kirovsk with 40,000 inhabitants. Modern apartment houses, hospitals, schools, and a talkie theatre seating an audience of 1,200 have been erected at a latitude where the night is a month and a half long, and the sun shines almost unbrokenly for an equal period during the summer. A 48,000-kilowatt hydroelectric plant, the world's northernmost, has been placed in service on the Tuloma River nea-by. It supplies current for the electrified railroad that carries the product of the phosphate mines to the principal arctic port of Murmansk, exceptionally favoured by its freedom from ice.

A Chain Of Ports

Lumber has created another arctic metropolis, the inland port of Igarka on the great Yenisei River. In 1928, Igarka had a population of just forty-three persons. To-day it numbers 20,000. British sailors from tramp steamers mingle with Russian workers in the city's wooden-paved streets. Ice breakers, airplanes, and radio have brought Yenisei River ports within eighteen to twenty days' sailing of London, Rotterdam and Hamburg. Last year Igarka's sawmills cut up somewhere in the neighbourhood of 1,000,000 trees, and yet had used up only two per cent of the lumber that can still be taken from the district before it will need reforestation.

Dropping cities bodily in the arctic, the Soviet Union has established ports all along its Northern Sea Route. The hardihood of their pioneer men and women is well illustrated by the founding of Tiksi Bay colony. In the summer of 1933, the settlers arrived aboard a steamship convoyed by the ice breaker "Krassin." Unloaded with their supplies, they hastened to complete their village before the polar winter and its furious storms were upon them. Lumber that was to reach them on barges from Yakutsk, via the Lena River, failed to arrive. The river had frozen early and blocked the boats. So the colonists built their first structure, a bake shop, from driftwood, and took their meals of hot soup and porridge aboard an anchored barge that served as their kitchen. Tents heated by portable iron stoves, with pipes wrapped in asbestos and stuck through the canvas, shielded them from the bitter cold until they could scrape together enough wood to build houses. After back-breaking work they were ready for the arctic night in comfortable dwellings with three-tiered bunks, electric light, and radio.

A Modern Sea Port

To-day Tiksi hums with the activity of a modern seaport. Wooden buildings, street lamps, and telegraph poles line its principal street. The structures include a dining hall for 250 settlers, a school for Tiksi's twenty children and a hospital. A radio station transmit 16,000 words a day. The arctic has been beaten—though far from tamed, for tenders of the radio shack still lash themselves together with a life line, like mountain climbers, before they venture into shrieking polar gales to fetch driftwood for fuel or to read exposed meteorological instruments.

So well have medical experts conquered the problem of arctic life that children born above the polar cirle enjoy exceptional health—unless they visit the south, where they quickly fall prey to infectious diseases against which they have built up no resistance in the germ-free northern air. Polar colonists get special diets, a monthly medical examination, and regular ultra-violet-ray treatments during the long arctic night.

Farming in the arctic supplies fresh vegetables whose vitamins ward off the dread disease of scurvy, from which earlier explorers perished. Potatoes, carrots, beets, cabbages, kohl-rabi, peas, and cucumbers are being grown on more than 6,000 acres of subpolar land. At experimental stations within the arctic circle, scientists are crossing imported seed with native varieties to create new strains of vegetables and berries especially suited to northern cultivation. Already they have produced many types that mature with the needed rapidity in the short, arctic summer. Windmills of new design harness polar gales and generate electricity to warm and light hothouses at these experimental agricultural stations.

Northern Sea Route Opened

Hand in hand with this programme has gone what the Soviet considers its greatest arctic achievement—the opening of the Northern Sea Route across the Arctic Ocean from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Only six years ago an eminent arctic expert declared this maritime passage, skirting the pole, "cannot be of any practical importance in our geological epoch." But its conquest was vitally important to tap the riches of the arctic realm, so instead of waiting a few million years to see whether the climate would change and the Arctic Ocean would thaw out, Soviet ships went ahead and sailed it anyway!

How has it been done? No longer do vessels trust to luck to find swept outposts set up all along the bleak arctic coast, a chain of radio stations flashes last-minute weather reports to arctic navigators. Airplanes zoom ahead of their vessels to pick the best way through the ice fields. With a powerful ice breaker in the lead, a string of a dozen merchant vessels steams along the narrow lane smashed through the floes for them—making a picturesque sight from the air as white plumes of steam show them exchanging signals, and as they alter their courses to follow the ice breaker like a brood of chicks behind a mother hen.

Last year, no less than fourteen merchant ships sailed all the way across the Arctic Ocean between the Atlantic and Pacific. More than 100 vessels completed shorter voyages in the polar sea, bringing to 276,000 tons the yearly total of freight carried over an "impossible" route. No longer are the voyages spoken of as "expeditions"; they are "operations." Dollars and cents tell the most convincing story of the Northern Sea Route's conquest. By way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and a river boat, according to the American Russian Institute it will cost you eighty-six dollars to ship a ton of freight from Moscow to Yakutask. By way of the Northern Sea Route, the rate will be only fifty dollars—and this price includes special charges for radio, airplane, as well as iice-breaker services.

Triumphs Of Engineering

Triumphs of engineering are the ice breakers which have made this possible, and which Soviet technicians have developed to their highest efficiency. The long, overhanging bow of a standard Russian ice breaker overrides the ice, breaking off huge chunks by the sheer weight of the vessel when forward tanks are pumped full of water. This method works best against level, smooth ice fields. A newer type of ice breaker, represented by the "Litke," has proved its worth against piled-up pack ice. Built like an ice pick, it charges headlong at masses of ice ten to twelve feet thick. Its sharp, heavily re-enforced prow splinters the ice in exactly the same fashion as the household utensil.

Powerful new vessels under construction will augment the Russian ice-breaker fleet, already the largest of any nation. Special merchant ships for arctic service are also planned. Their plates will be joined by electric welding, and enormous pressure from ice packs can do no more than dent the hulls, averting the danger of springing leaks that might send the ships to the bottom.

Inland transportation, too, has

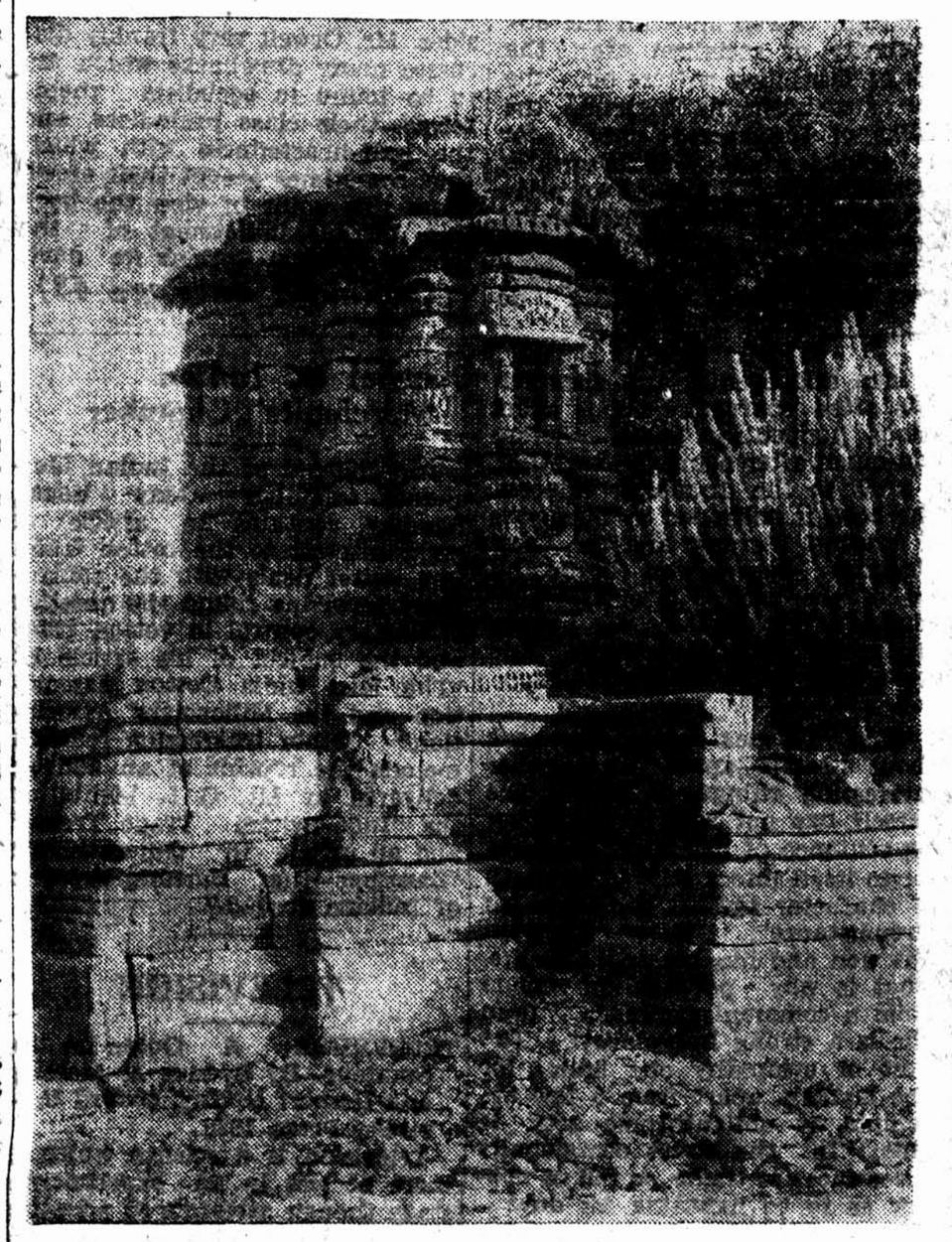
(Continued on page 41)

Archaeological Discoveries In Baroda: Some Unnoticed Monuments

(By Dr. Hirananda Sastri, M.A.)
M.O.L., D.Litt., Director of Archaeology, Baroda.)

Baroda possesses a fairly large number of Archaeological monuments some of which may well be taken as architectural gems of the State. They have mostly been described with illustrations by the late Dr. J. Burgess and Mr. H. Cousens in their joint works (1) "The Antiquities of Dabhoi in Gujarat" and (2) "The Architectural Antiquities of Northern Gujarat", which were published in 1888 and 1902 respectively, under the munificent patronage of His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad, the illustrious ruler of Baroda. Several magnificent monuments in the State, however, have remained un-notice in spite of their being very valuable for the history of temple architecture in India. Some I have come across in my recent tours in the district of Mehsana and Okhamandal division of the Amreli 'pranta' of the State. Here I may speak of only three. All of them belong to about the 12th Century A.D. and were built strictly in accordance with the canons of "S'ilpa-Sastra." Their value for the study of Hindu architecture cannot be over-rated especially nowadays when ancient Indian architecture is not receiving the patronage which it deserves and is fast becoming a matter of the past. They are good illustrations of the mediaeval Hindu plastic art and facilitate the study of the old works on architecture, so very difficult to understand because of the technicalities with which they are replete. The exact meaning of architectural terms like "Nandi, Uparatha Bhadra", etc., will be easily understood with their help. The photographs reproduced in this note will give an idea of their structure. One is a 'torana' or triumphal archway belonging to the Sun temple at Piludra near Mehsana, now in ruins. It is one of the best examples of its kind. A number of buildings in Gujarat, specially those like the magnificent gate-ways at Dabhoi and the Ranki Vav at Patan (North Gujarat) would show that the Hindu builders of mediaeval Gujarat were very eager for the use of the bracket, but were reluctant to use the arch. The bracket was a very distinctive feature of Hindu architecture before the advent of Islam. But it does not mean that the use of arch was unknown to it and was introduced by the Muhammadan builders; for, as has now been clearly demonstrated, arch was in use in ancient India long before any Saracen'c influence was excersised on Indian buildings. The "torana" under notice has now lost its brackets but the sockets where they were fixed are still there. The others are temples. The exterior of both of them is exquisitely and profusely carved. One of them stands at Baradia near Dvaraka and is named after Rama the well known epic hero of the Hindus. It is of modest dimensions, but possesses nicely carved balcony windows

TORANA, PILUDRA.



RAMA TEMPLE, BARDIA.

SITALAMATA TEMPLE

The second is standing at Piludra at a short distance from the "torana" noticed above. It is dedicated to S'italamata, the goddess of small-pox. The porch of it it not traceable and the spire is missing Both of these sanctuaries have suffered from neglect but steps are now being taken to conserve them. They are all interesting examples of the temple architecture of Gujarat which is typically bringing and essentially Indian They would show the wonderful mastery with which the sculptor wielded the chisel in carving out the designs. Such fine temples and "toranas" people are not fond of constructing nowadays. Early traditions of architecture and craft are still preserved in Gujarat and such structures may well be recommended to future builders for decorating their houses and other buildings. This will go far to preserve the old art and to encourage its repositories who are fast disappearing for want of patronage. Both are genuine examples of good old work and must have been exceedingly neat, complete and chaste in design and ornament when they were built. Evidently they were constructed at a period when Hindu architecture in Western India was at its zenith.

A stone pillar executed at Patan.

MEMORIAL PALIYAS.

Both Gujarat and Kathiawad possess a large number of memorial stones callled "paliyas." Such stelae are set up in honour of the heroes who sacrificed their lives for some noble cause and died in action. They are found all over India and are reminiscent of hero-worship of olden days. The earliest of these stelae in Gujarat and Kathiawad is found at Mul-vasar in Okhamandal (Dvaraka). It bears a Sanskrit inscription which was incised in the reign of "Mahakshatrapa-Svami"-Rudrasena I. (cir. 199-222 A.D.) and purports to record that a certain individual sacrificed his life for the sake of his friend. The inscriptions written on these memorial stones supply important material for the local history and therefore require careful study. I have taken photographs and copies of a number of them in my tours and shall be publishing them in due course.

AMRELI ANTIQUITIES

Excavations I am conducting at Amreli have yielded very interesting relics. They include several Kshatrapa pieces mostly lead, a hoard of more than two thousand Gupta coins of silver, mostly of Kumaragupta I. (405-455 A.D.), a large number of carved bangles, fragmentary or otherwise, and a mould representing two bearded males engaged in a duel. This mould seems to be Scythian or Sessanian in origin though the subject it represents is not quite clear. One eminent European Scholar suggests that they might be Bhars (cf. Bhrigukachchha, Bharoach). If it proves to be Sessanian, the find will be of special interest for the ethnographic study of the clans which once held sway over these parts

OLD AQUEDUCT AT PATAN

At the instance of Sir V. I. Krishnama Chariar, I started excavations at old Patan (North Gujarat)

(Continued on page 40)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A BOOK OF MEMOIRS

CURTSEY WHILE YOU'RE THINKING: By Gertrude Kingston. Williams and Norgate 15s.

"Curtsey While You're Thinking" is another book of memories, by an actress this time.... Autobiography has become the disease of the bourgeosie. Somebodies and nobodies alike love to write them. This disease has burst upon us like an epidemic in recent years, say from circa 1929. Anyone who has had the advantage of being anybody from a politician to a Hyde Park orator (sic!) from artist to an essayist, from millionaire to a tramp, from a writer to a publisher of books, etc., etc.; feels within him or her immortal longings (who does not!) and believes himself to be a person with a message or important enough to immortalise (?) his thoughts. One sometimes wonders why so many people write memoirs. All of them surely have nothing extraordinary to tell us about themselves or about others. Many of them perhaps have lived out-of-the-ordinary lives, and many have risen to high ranks from the lowest positions. But there is nothing extraordinary in that not surely in the reign of Mr. Bloom. Whereas under Capitalism many have risen, there are hosts of others who could not rise to high positions... The cause of this overflow of memoirs is the frustrated desires which are a peculiar share of our queer mechanical industrial civilisation. Capitalism does not allow of the fullest growth of emotions, and many talented people never get an opportunity of displaying them to the fullest. And not having been able to find fulfilment or appreciation of their work or art outside of themselves they seek satisfaction within. The impending doom of a world weary of itself drives its men to find solace in the ever flattering ego. Only in a free and collective society can the emotions find full play Never under Capitalism can we attain that fullness of mind and heart which is all satisfying.

Therefore this overflow of memoirs and autobiographies. Of course there is no man who has not at least one thing new to tell the world, but paucity of material of a general interest makes books of memories drab and dull. But though there is nothing very distinguishing about "Curtsey While You're Thinking" by Gertrude Kingston, actress, painter, clairvoyant, suffragist, etc., the book is never boring. Miss Kingston has not kept up any semblance of chronology which is rather an advantage here for, instead of being wooden, the book gives a sort of tumbled, almost hectic, account of men and events; and although this often confuses one about things happening years before and much after being put together, it adds to the dramatic interest. The book is enlivened by memories of leading literary, artistic and dramatic figures who flit in and out of the book Besides, Miss Kingston has a talent for pouncing upon dramatic episodes and for telling them dramatically.

What one gleans from the book about herself—apart from other interesting things—is what she herself has put well in the opening sentence of her book: "Life resolves itself into a trial of strength of character against the force of circumstance". Miss Kingston has won and has succeeded in life. That is why perhaps she suffers from a communism-phobia (and she is a strong Imperialist). The best of sympathy one finds for the layman, apart from a few attempts at philanthropic acts, is this: "In the street occasionally I see faces so tragic, so full of misery as to be haunting for days.....

They haunt me too because I have not had the courage to ask them to pour out their tale of sorrow....." Which makes one cast a final reflection on the psychology of memoirs which are are being written in such great number. Is it because of egoism or repressed desires or because they help people 'to pour out their tale of sorrow', if there is one! and find escape and solace?

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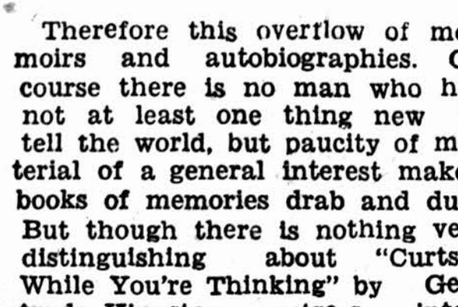

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THE PROBLEM OF SOCIALISM.

THE ROAD TO WIGAN PIER (with 32 Plates): By George Orwell. Faber & Faber. 10.6s.

The Road to Kigan Pier is an important book for more reasons than one. It is important as an objective study of miners' life in England, and as a personal approach to Socialism.

Mr. Orwell is a young and very promising writer. He has already written a number of books, three novels and a social document "Down and Out in Paris and London." His contribution to New Writing No. 2 was a fine and frank tale of Burma depicting the white man's mentality in 'black' countries.

The present book has the advantage of being an account of mining conditions and Mr. Orwell's personal impressions of the life of the miners. In the second part of the book, which is by far the most important, Mr. Orwell deals with the problem of class antagonism and socialism. Mr. Orwell is himself a socialist; and he tells us in his interesting style how be approached the subject, writing in favour of socialism by giving arguments against socialism. These, or most of these, are applicable to England alone, where, what with the I.L.P. and other semi-socialist organisations or groups of persons, people have either merely discussed theory or in practice have done nothing yet to bring about socialism, in the country. I am not quite sure why Mr. Orwell should emphasise the snobbishness of the English middle-class as a hindrance in the way of socialism; for by its very nature it is a sworn enemy of socialism. The other reasons which Mr. Orwell finds for the unpopularity of socialism are: the lack of first class writers on the side of socialism in England. the dislike of the average man for the cranks whom he associates with left-wing thought. to priggish didacticism of much socialist propaganda and the identification of socialism with mechanical progress in the public mind. I do not know whether these objections should be considered seriously; but one thing makes itself felt, that the English socialists have not so far seriously addressed themselves to the British proletariat, and that the working classes in England are still much under the influence of the bourgeois press. But Mr. Orwell also seems to be wrong at some places. He seems to be in dread of Fascism and cries aloud: 'For God's sake bring about Socialism quick or you'll be swallowed up by Fascism." He is too nervous and too restless. And in his restlessness he accuses the Socialists wholesale of teaching people wrong things about socialism. That is why he says people are going away from it. Not quite true, Mr. Orwell, I'm afraid. In Spain, for instance, the 'People' know really on which side lies "Justice and Liberty." If it were not for Mussolini and Hitler Franco would have been nowhere long ago. Very few, infinitesimally few, Spanish people (apart from the bourgeois) are fighting on the side of Franco. China has not learnt nor is learning any wrong socialism, etc., etc. England, of course, is unfortunate. Because of the anti-socialist propaganda and the bourgeois (?) it may be that many socialists in Britain are 'cranks'; but there are two things in this connection: Either they are really cranks like many who believe in the necessity of inventing a new kind of socialism for England, like Mr. Middleton Murry and Co.; or they are just considered cranks by the bourgeoisie.

Be it as it may, the book cannot be ignored by any political worker because it deals with the problem of the socialist in facing his public, especially when he has to work among the middle classes. Besides, Mr. Orwell very frankly discusses many drawbacks which are to be found in socialists themselves—their class prejudices, and the half-heartedness with which they sometimes accept their creed. From this point of view the book is a terrible indictment of the type of political workers we have,

(Continued on Page 43)

Journal Of Indian Merchants' Chamber

The Journal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (May issue), Bombay, contains an article of great interest to the cotton trade. The writer deals with the controversy revolving round the question of unitary control in cotton trade and the subject of his article is: "The East India Cotton Association and the Millowners' Association." Other interesting features include the reprint of an address delivered by Mr. G. L. Mehta on the "Indo-British Trade Treaty" and an article in Gujerati on "Zanzibar—the Burning Problem of Indians abroad."

TELEVISION

TELEVISION: A Guide for the Amateur—By Sydney A. Moseley and Herbert McKay, Oxford University Press, 1936.

Television is a science which is more or less in an experimental stage though attempts at adopting a regular television service have been and are being made in various countries. With perfection, television like broadcasting is bound to fill an important gap in the national life of the present day. The technique and systems of television are varied and many and with new and improved devices that are springing up every moment as a result of discoveries and growth of modern physics, it is desirable to grasp the fundamental steps in the development of this science.

Television can be explained as "seeing by wireless" like broadcasting which is said to be 'hearing by wireless'. Those who have followed the fundamental concepts and technique of the latter will not have much difficulty in learning what television is. In broadcasting it is the sound wave that is translated into electrical impulses which are reconverted into sound waves. In television on the other hand, light and shade are changed into electrical impulses which are converted back to light and shade at the receiving point. The idea of television took a concrete shape following the discovery of photoelectric cell about 50 years ago.

The idea was put into practice by inventors who worked with supreme faith in the theory, and the present success of television is due to this work

The present book has been written for those who have no more than an elementary knowledge of the working of wireless. If one wants to know the process of scanning a picture and the devices that are necessary for the same or the elements of television reception, one has only to follow the book in the proper sequence in which the subject has been dealt with. One good point about the book is the complete explanation of fundamental principles underlying every technical device pointing out at the same time the advantages or disadvantages of the same. Those who want to follow the trend of scientific applications of modern science will find in television a useful service and an appliance which by operation of a few knobs will bring within a span of few years, a distant living picture amazingly into view. The book can be recommended to those who want to know how this can be achieved.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Report Of The Director

The report of the twenty-third session of the International Labour Conference is a document which deserves the close study of all those who are interested in labour problems. The report says that in the case of most countries, production has surpassed the 1929 level, and yet, the unemployment returns tell a sad tale This is a serious problem for economists, and a close investigation is highly desirable. The report says that international trade has not increased in spite of the prosperity as evinced by the increase in production, and the reason is that production is largely used to increase internal consumption. The report points out the necessity for international economic co-operation, as a preliminary to a new economic reconstruction. There is a case for eminent economists to solve. But no scheme of economic reconstruction would be worth its name if it simply removes the obstacles facing the big business, without touching the problems involving millions of hungry human beings in this world.

The report further deplores the growth of armaments, and the economic consequences that would follow. This increase in armaments may lessen unemployment to some extent, for the time being. But one shudders to think what would follow when the armaments programme is fulfilled, and the consequent increase in the unemployment sets in. The report rightly says that it is impossible for a State to ignore the claims of the great mass of its citizens to a certain standard of life and a certain security of employment. If this minimum is denied to its citizens, discontent would be the result, which would create revolution and compel the state to adopt a changed policy.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Mr. Gerard Indicates—Place Of Art In Modern Civilization—The "Natural Gift Of Appreciation"—The "Definite Part Of Museums"—Not "Glorified Godowns"—The Indian Craftsman—Is Handicapped—Need For Experimental Work—Elephanta Caves—The "Friendly Press"—The Archaeological Department—Pays Another Visit And Consoles—Maintains Silence About Monumental Sculptures—Not a "Total Loss!"

Mr. C. R. Gerard, Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, addressed the Rotarians, last Tuesday, on "Art And Its Place in Modern Civilization". He observed that there was "still too much of a scholarly atmosphere surrounding most of our art" which isolated the "average individual" from the artistic pleasure in which he had a right to share. There were, he said, some who considered themselves bound by duty to appreciate art by visiting museums and art galleries in an effort to be well informed, at all costs, upon a subject about which they felt they should know something. They had been trained in the past to associate only pictures with works of art but the time had now arrived, he said, for them to take a much broader view and make themselves conscious of the art in their midst.

"Natural Gift"

Art was no longer confined, observed the painter Director, "to the dexterity with which a pencil or paint brush could be manipulated." He was optimistic enough to believe that there were more artists alive to-day who had never attempted to draw, or paint, but nevertheless felt and saw things, possessing the natural gift of appreciation. The will of an artistic moment was experienced by most people who were not artists in the commonly accepted sense.

Optimism, Not Enough

I am glad Mr. Gerard in speaking about the "average individual" thought of him in less superior tones, than friend Dreiberg who spoke about the "ordinary person." Was the "average individual" present at the Rotarian lunch, however? Mr. Gerard has done well to emphasise that he has a "right to share" artistic pleasure. That right cannot be secured by mere optimism. It is not enough to be optimistic about "the natural gift of appreciation" when we know that the natural gift is strangulated by the most unnatural of present-day social, economic and political forces. The "average individual" of the modern moment has been reduced by them to have the least, if any, of the "natural" gifts.

Proud "Possession" Or Right Employment?

Mr. Gerard was, therefore, justified in pointing out the "definite" part, museums had to play in the educational scheme. They should be placed where people could go to be enlightened on art.

Bombay was, he said, proud to possess a museum built upon the broad policy of recognition of the art of both the East and the West. Was the pride purely acquisitive? Did Bombay employ the Museum for the "definite" part in the "educational scheme?" We should not feel, Mr. Gerard said, that when entering a museum we are trespassing on holy ground, neither should we be made to feel that museums are merely glorified godowns for the preservation of precious paraphernalia". Having regard to Mr. Gerard's position on the executive of the Prince of Wales Museum, this is rather a courageous, if not entirely a dangerous attitude to adopt. The attitude is, however, so indisputably and obviously rational, that one can only hope that Mr. Gerard would follow up with his colleagues in the museum in actual practice, with courage, equal to the courage he shown in enunciating the precepts.

Confused Ideas

But the most valuable portion of Mr. Gerard's speech at the Rotary was the one where he referred to the position of the Indian craftsman. He said that the art of the Indian craftsman was admired the world over. But the mere pittance he received for his skilled labour was appalling. There were, he pointed out, four factors, four factors which accounted for the lamentable position of the Indian craftsman. First, his work did not, at times come up to the standards of the best traditional Indian work of the past: this was perhaps, due to his confused ideas caused by direct contact with the many articles produced by machine mass production methods.

"Vested Interests"

Secondly, there was lack of efficient organisation in distribution and sale of work. Vested interests, that is, wholesale buyers, who controlled the low prices and output of work in a specified time, and finally reaped the harvest, were also responsible for the unsatisfactory position of the Indian craftsmen.

New School Of Design

Certain crafts of a more "primitive nature" should Mr. Gerard suggested, retain their "primitive traditional character", if they were to flourish, and should not "be influenced by passing fashion, except in the case of those objects of more modern usage, which lent themselves to more modern treatment. Simplicity should, be added, here be the aim, and this might be the beginning of a new school of Indian design.

Need For Experiment

Such objects called for, he concluded, much experimental work on the part of the modern Indian craftsmen, and opened up a new creative field. It should be remembered that although it was necessary for the craftsman to keep one eye on tradition, and another eye on modern design, according to requirements, it was most essential for him occasionally to keep both eyes on the importance of modern psychology in advertising. A little showmanship and a dash of good window dressing were, Mr. Gerard remarked, an effective way of creating a demand.

Another Problem

The problem of the art education of the consumer whose very unnatural gifts of appreciation have emboldened and encouraged the "vested interests" to play their game of strangulating the Indian craftsman may be suggested as another subject that has not yet received adequate attention.

The "Friendly Press" Plays The Comic

The continued, widespread, damage to the rock structures and particularly, to the monumental sculptures at the Elephanta Caves has been a national disaster. It is now found futile to underestimate the loss. The incredible lethargy, neglect and dereliction of duty of the Archaeological Department for the past several years have, however, been sought to be explained away on the lofty basis of the inevitable. And, the "friendly press" has been busy some times past giving prominence to reports alternating between final prophesies and the "courageous" martyrdom of the Archaeological Department. Nothing would we were told by those who were believed to know, stop the disaster at Elephanta. Nature had written the fatal mandate. The deadly prophecy is now altered to relieve the "courage" of the Achaeological Department. The touch of the comic is complete. Here is the story of the "courageous" martyrdom of the Archaeological Department:—

Not A "Total" Loss!

"The Elephanta caves are not to be left to fall to pieces without an effort being made to save them. The Archaeological Department of the Government of India, in co-operation with the Bombay Public Works Department, are making a courageous attempt to arrest further decay.

Work has been in progress for some time now, and on Saturday morning a party of officials from the two Departments concerned visited the caves, took stock of the position and considered what further steps would be necessary to ensure that the caves will not be a total loss hereafter.

The party consisted of Mr. S. B. Tyabji, Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Mr. E. C. Henriques, Architectural Adviser to the Government of Bombay and Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswami, Assistant Engineer, Presidency Division, representing the Public Works Department and Mr. G. M. Moncer, Superintendent Archaeological Department, Western Circle, who joined the party at Elephanta.

The officials went round the caves and the mass of rock of which the caves form part, particularly the 32 feet of rock above the caves. Above this mass of rock there had been a layer of earth of from six to ten feet in thickness. The layer had in course of time been cleared away and a drain was fitted up behind it so that rain water flowing from the hill might be diverted from the surface of the rock above the caves.

The surface, cleared of all earth, was found to be very soft as a result of the workings of the moisture of centuries. It was full of pot-holes, fissures and depressions such as would hold rain water for some time in the absence of proper drainage arrangements.

Ingenious Authorities

Though no final decision was made on the spot, it is understood that the first recommendation of the officials will be to fill in with concrete all the visible fissures to a depth of at least one foot as well as the pot-holes and depression in such a way that any rain water falling on the rock will run off readily. With regard to the greatly softened top layer of rock, it has been suggested that in the first instance a part of this surface should be treat d chemically to strengthen it. In addition something will have to be done to prop up the roof of the right hand cave in which the great fall of 100 tons of rock took place. Here the authorities will have to exercise a certain amount of ingenuity in designing a prop that will be at once effective and in keeping with the general style of the caves.

The operations are estimated to cost Rs. 5,000.-

What A Consolation

No "final decision" was made. Of course not. That is to be made by Nature. The Department can only anticipate it by varying the personnel of periodic official inspection and recording of evidence pigeon-holed indefinitely for mellow maturity.

The contingents of Departmental "experts" all the way from Lahore to Bombay have made many journeys. The heads of the Archaeological Department honoured the caves with their unannounced visits. But we have had no report officially hitherto of what has been actually proposed to be done to the widespreading damage to the monumental sculptures at Elephanta. The report of the evidence registered by the Archaeological commission of experts has not yet seen the light of day. And, our "friendly press" continues to hint at Nature's fatal intentions and the "courageous" martyrdom of the Archaeological Department. The martyrdom and the "courageous" attempts have reached only the roofs of the caves. They have not yet reached the most important subject of the sculptures in the caves.

OUR SHORT STORY

THE SNOWSTORM

By ALEXANDER SERGE YEVICH PUSHKNI

Translated from the Russian by ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.

(The following is a continuation of Pushkin's story from our issue of Sunday last. In the previous chapter, we saw how Maria Gavrilovna, daughter of a Russian nobleman of the village of Nenaradovo, who had fallen in love with Vladimir Nikolaevich, a poor young military ensign, planned with the latter to leave the village at night without the knowledge of her parents and to meet the latter next morning at the church of the neighbouring village of Jadrino, where they would be married. We also saw what adventures befell Vladimir during his night journey, through a fierce snowstorm, to Jadrino. We left him just as he arrived at the church.....Now read on).

Now let us return to the noble landlords at Nenaradovo and see what is happening there.

Nothing unusual.

The old couple woke up and came into the drawing room, Gavril Gavrilovich wearing a 'kalpak' (native cap) and flanel jacket, Praskovaya Petrovna, his wife, dressed in a cotton-lined night gown. The samovar was served and Gavril Gavrilovich sent the servant-girl to enquire of Maria Gavrilovna how she felt and how she had passed the night. The girl returned saying that Miss had passed a very bad night but that now she was feeling better and that she would be in the drawing room in a moment. And indeed, the door opened and Maria Gavrilovna entered to say goodmorning to her dear papa and beloved mamma.

"How is your headache, Masha?" asked Gavril Gavrilovich. "Better, dear father." replied Masha. "Didn't you get your headache yesterday from the charcoal fumes. Masha?" asked Praskovaya Petrovna, "It is possible, dear mother." answered Maria Gavrilovna.

The day passed uneventfully, but towards evening Masha fell sick. A doctor was called from the city. He came in the evening and found the patient delicious; she was taken by a burning fever. For two weeks she hovered at a hair's breadth from death.

No one in the house knew about the proposed elopement. The letters written on that evening were burnt in the fire; the servant-girl did not utter a ward about what had happened, dreading the anger of her master. The priest, the retired cornet, the overseer with th: long moustaches and the little Uhlan were modest, and not for nothing, while Tereshka, the coachman, had not the bad habit of using superfluous words, even while in a drunken state. Thus the secret was kept by more than a dozen plotters.

But it was Maria Gavrilovna herself during her continued delirium who exposed her secret. But even then her words seemed to have nothing in common with reality and her mother, who sat all the time at her bed-side could make out only so much that her daughter was deadly in love with Vladimir Nikolaevich and that his love was possibly the cause of her illness. She consulted her husband and with some of the neighbours and consequently it was unanimously decided that such was the fate of Maria Gavrilovna that what had been destined could not be avoided and that poverty was no crime; that one lives not with wealth but with a man and so on and so forth. Thus it is that the common and characteristic proverbs are sometimes extremely useful when we cannot find arguments to justify our own position.

Meanwhile the virgin began to recover from her illness. A considerable time had passed since Vladimir had been seen in Gavril Gavrilovich house, for he was afraid of his usual bad reception there. It was decided to send for him and to inform him of the unexpected happy tidings: the consent of Maria Gavrilovna's parents to their marriage. You can imagine the surprise of the Nenaradovo landlord family when they received from him an insanely composed letter. He declared that his feet would never carry him into their house again, and requested them to forget about the unfortunate Vladimir, whose only wish was to die. A few days later they learned that Vladimir had joined the army. This was in 1812.

For a long time they did not gather together enough courage to tell Masha. She never mentioned his name. Several months later, though, when she found his name in the list of distinguished and seriously wounded warriors at the Battle of Borodino she fainted again and it was feared lest the burning fever return. But, thanks to God, her fainting had no serious consequences.

Another misfortune befell her: Gavril Gavrilovich died, leaving her all the estate as an inheritance. But the inheritance was no consolation to her. She sincerely shared the great sorrow beballen the unfortunate Praskovaya Petrovna and pledged never to part from her. Both of them quitted Nenaradovo, that place of sad memories, and established themselves on another estate.

Here, too, the bride-grooms clustered around the sweet and wealthy bride, but she would not give the slighest hope to any of them. Sometimes her mother would try to persuade her to choose a friend for herself. On such occasions Maria Gavrilovna would nod her head and then become thoughtful.

Vladimir existed no more; he died on the eve of the French army's entry into Moscow. His memory seemed sacred to Maria she preserved everything that was connected with his memory: the books he had read, his drawings, music notes and verses he had composed for her. Hearing of this the neighbours wondered much about her faithfulness and anxiously looked forward to the hero whose coming would finally overcome the sorrowing fidelity of this virgin Artemis.

The war had ended victoriously Our regiments were returning from the frontiers; the people ran to meet them. The popular songs were played and everywhere were to be heard Vive Henri Quatre, Waltzes of Typrol and the aria from Jocande. Officers who had been mere youths at the time of their joining the march returned as men, grown up in the atmosphere of war, with crosses decorating their breasts. The soldiers talked joyfully among themselves, mixing German and French words into language every now and then.

That unforgettable time! The time of victory and enthusiasm. How strongly beat the hearts of Russians when pronouncing the word Fatherland! How sweet were the tears during the time of meeting! With what great unanimity were united the feelings of pride and love for the country. What a memorable time it was for one!

Ladies—Russian ladies of those days were unequalled. Their usual indifference disappeared, and their enthusiasm was indeed intoxicating particularly when, welcoming the returning victors, they cried hurrah and fling their caps and hats into the air.

Was there an officer of those days who would not confess to owe to the Russian women the most precious and highest reward?

In those days Maria Gavrilovna lived with her mother in a province and did not witness how the two capitals celebrated the return of the army. But, nonetheless, the joy and enthusiasm of the villages and district was probably even greater. The appearance of an officer in these places was a real festival, and a lover in a tailed coat felt uneasy in the presence of such a neighbour.

We have already mentioned the fact that despite her indifference Maria Gavrilovna was surrounded none the less by many fortune seekers. All of them were forced to retire, however, when there appeared in her mansion a wounded hussar, a Colonel Burmin, with St. George's Cross on his breast, and an "attractive paleness," as tne maidens of that place put it. He was about twenty-six years old and had come on leave to his estate, situated in the neighbourhood of the village where Maria Gavrilovna lived. Maria Gavrilovna paid much attention to him. In his presence her usual thoughtfulness would disappear. One cannot say that she was coqueting with him, but a poet, observing her conduct, would have declared: Se amor no e che dunque?

One must admit that Burmin was truly a pleasant young man. He possesses that cleverness that is liked by women: the cleverness of courtesy and observance, without much pretention and a joyousness at heart. His treatment of Maria Gavrilovna was simple and informal; no matter what she said or did his heart and glances followed. He created the impression of a quiet and modest man, but the rumours about him asserted that he was once a terribly hare-brained fellow. This quality of his, however, did not injure him in the opinion of Maria Gavrilovna, who, like all young ladies in general, excuses with great pleasure his mischievous tricks, his rash courage and unruly character.

However, more than anything else—more than his tenderness, more than the pleasant conversation, more than his interesting paleness, more than the bandaged hand—the silence of the young hussar intrigued her curiosity and imagination. She knew that he liked her, and felt that he also, with his cleverness and experience, had already no-

(Continued on page 46)

"SUPERMAN."

The illustration with this caption appearing on the front cover page of the present issue, is a posed picture of Mr. R. S. Balsekar, the well-known Bombay Athlete and member of the National Athletic League. He won the "Superman" Trophy — an international award—for the second time, two months ago.

NEW HAIR IN 90 DAYS

Dr. Moran, the well-known French dermatologist affirms without reservation that baldness and early loss of hair can be prevented and hair regrown, because the hair roots (bulbs) remain in a passive (inactive) condition for a number of years and that they can be revitalized and made to produce normal healthy hair by proper care and treatment. VITEX, World's Best Hair Grower prepared according to the indications of Dr. Moran rectifies all disorders of the scalp and hair forming organs. It supplies the ten natural essential constituents of healthy hair cells in a collidal form. VITEX is the nearest approach possible to the natural oils of the scalp, the deficiency of which is usually responsible for scanty hair and baldness. It revitalizes and stimulates the hair bulbs into vigorous growing activity within a short time. VITEX eradicates dandruff, stops hair falling, thin and scanty hair are replaced by strong healthy ones, and bald patches are covered with a new growth of hair in 90 days even in apparently hopeless cases that have long since been abandoned to baldness. VITEX gives positive results irrespective of age and sex.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

HOPES AND FEARS ABOUT THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA, LTD.

(By J. C. MAITRA).

We have it on the authority of the "Indian Cricket," the mouthpiece of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, that all those players whose names were announced in the press sometime ago, have accepted the invitation of Lord Tennyson to accompany his team to India next cold weather. The paper has some hard things to say about E.H.D. Sewell, the notorious correspondent to Bori Bunder who spread the rumour that Hammond and Leyland among others would not be able to make the trip. Accepting his statement as correct, several of the provincial associations and the Indian press generally expressed the view that in that case the visit would be a complete financial failure and the said associations would not be able to meet their quotas. Now that it has been authoritatively stated that these celebrities have consented to join the team we need not have any qualms on that score.

BORI BUNDER CANARD

We have been assured by the same authority which is again the official organ of the Cricket Club of India, Limited, that the pavilions and the Stadium will be completed and ready by the Seventh of December next when they are to be declared open with all pomp and ceremony. If there is so much of certainty about all these, I fail to understand why Bori Bunder which is supposed to know the ins and outs of all official plans, raised the scare that the stadium would not be ready during this year and the Tennyson visit might be dropped. As this was done just before the decision on the Pentangular was taken and contradicted soon after it, I am wondering if there is not any connection between the two. Still more surprising is the fact that the Quadrangular Committee which is supposed to be in the know of things, should actually decide to hold the Pentangular at the Azad Maidan and distribute extra frontage to each of the three Indian Gymkhanas!

STADIUM'S POTENTIALITIES

If the Pentangular and the Visitors matches are played at the Reclamation Ground this year nobody would be happier than I shall be, as I have been looking forward to this consummation for a long time. Cricket enthusiasts in Bombay have been crammed for space for many a year. The end of the Azad Maidan where these matches were being staged for over a quarter of a century has become too small and insufficient for the purpose. The grounds of the Cricket Club of India will provide accommodation for 40,000 people as against 15,000 or so at the Azad Maidan. It will give ample room to all to witness the games comfortably. More than that the Club which is badly in need of funds, will have an excellent source of income to swell its exchequer with a view to increase its sporting activities.

FILLIP TO LOCAL SPORT

The Azad Maidan has become a sort of milch cow to the P.W.D. of Government. From the different tournaments played there, they reap a rich harvest without having to spend much on its maintenance. Their share will now go to the Cricket Club of India. Other sporting institutions will also be benefited financially—and to a larger extent than before—by having larger space for their tents or more seats in the Stadium We may therefore expect a great revival of sport, especially of cricket, in this city in the near future. Bombay has gone down tremendously in every branch of sport and it is high time that special efforts are made to raise Bombay's reputation to its previous level and even higher than before.

WARNING REPEATED

It is for this reason that I wish to repeat the note of warning which I sounded some time ago in connection with the grandiose schemes formulated by the promoters of the Cricket Club of India. Those in power are trying to make it a sort of exclusive club on the lines of the Marylebone Cricket Club, popularly known as the M.C.C., of England. They have already given an indication by raising the admission fees abnormally and restricting the membership to 2,000. I am reliably informed that the monthly subscriptions are also going to be pretty high. Unfortunately for this country, every one who tries to do anything constructive, models his plans on the ideas of the West, forgetting totally the poor condition of the general mass of their countrymen.

AVOID THE EVENTUALITY

I am not so backward as to suggest that we should not have the latest improvements in the facilities provided by a club. In fact I would propose that the Club should provide every facility which would go to make a player perfect—in skill, physical condition and character. At the same time I would impress upon the authorities that a grand Club House, a grander stadium and the grandest equipments would be of no avail, if they shut out the material who would make them worth having. What I mean is that if they debar promising players from joining the Club—as they are doing by levying subscriptions at a high rate it will soon transform itself into a second edition of the Willingdon Sports Club—with large resources and tremendous advantages but of little utility from the sporting point of view.

A CALL TO MEMBERS

What we want is a first class sporting institution—humming with sporting activities all the time—and not an idlers' haunt or a snobs' close preserve. To all appearances, the cricket club of India is gradually tending towards the latter direction. There is no doubt that the powers that be have that aim in view. But I am sure the vast number of sportsmen who are in sympathy with the formation of the Club and who have joined it to help its growth, do not approve of it. It is rather curious that the Club has not held a general meeting of its members up to now—practically since its inception. If the members sleep over their rights and responsibilities the Executive Committee is bound to take charge of them. If the members desire to preserve them, they should call upon the Executive to convene a general meeting of the Club as soon as possible and they should see to it that the Club is not converted into a haunting ground of the idle rich, the aristocracy and last but not the least the Europeans in India.

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You think she should take **WINCARNIS"**

When you feel dull and stupid and too tired to do anything but mope about, doctors say it usually means that your blood is weakened and underfed. Your blood feeds your entire body and carries nourishment to your muscles and nerves. When your blood is underfed, your health is gradually undermined and you have no reserve strength left to resist illness. Protect yourself with Wincarnis. This wonderful tonic purifies and feeds the blood. A glass taken regularly two or three times a day keeps you in good health and gives you stamina. Wincarnis is also indispensable during convalescence. It quickly restores your strength and vitality and sends rich, new blood coursing through your veins.

Wincarnis, which has more than 20,000 recommendations from the medical profession, is specially prepared for this climate. Be sure not to accept substitutes; they have not the same health-giving properties.

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DUE CONSIDERATION having been paid to this vital question and after a mature study of the economic conditions of life in India, we decided to offer our readers a better Classification of the Adlets than hitherto provided for.

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WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings

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FREE ADVERTISEMENTS of a few selected Applicants, who declare that they are Unemployed and Jobless, may be accepted by the Management till this offer is withdrawn provided the Applicants agree to the publication of their full name and address and to other rules.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No (So and so), The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for a fair-complexion, healthy, educated Hindoo girl aged 19 years. No caste distinction. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply with particulars of status, educational qualifications, etc., to Box No. 8385, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from influential and respectable gentlemen to work on field staff on most liberal terms. Apply Branch Manager, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bharat Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (5495)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

There is no need of assuring the Unemployed who have already sent in their applications for FREE insertions of their Adlets under this heading that each application is being carefully considered and will be admitted if found satisfactory to the Management. Persons desiring FREE Adlets under this heading should remember that we are daily receiving numerous applications and we cannot take each and every one of them. Those who wish to adletise in Box Numbers can do so on payment of our usual charges under heading No. 43. Free Adlets must be given in full name and complete address of the Unemployed Applicant. The Adlets for the unemployed will be taken either in the "Bombay Chronicle" or the "Bombay Samachar" or in both these papers according to our convenience. (106)

G. R. Varma, Tadepalliguddem, West Godawary District, Now Unemployed, desires to get any work on living wages. Willing to go anywhere. Can edit Vernacular Magazines or write Publicity articles. Can also assist Film Producers (38—46)

A. Kumar, No. 60, Khetwadi Back Road, Tulsi Building, Third Floor, Bombay, No. 4, Now Unemployed seeks job on moderate salary. Can work as a Typist. (39—25)

C. N. Mohite, Gopipura, Sanghadi-wad, Surat, Now Unemployed wants a job anywhere in India as a filing clerk. General Office Routine. Railway Stores or any such Office work. (40—32)

Vallabhdas Vasanji Madlani, Third Floor, No. 98, Gaiwadi Road, Bombay No. 2, Now Unemployed, wishes to work at a Bookshop. (41—29)

Bhalchandra Purshottam Trivedi, Near Mahadev Dairy, Davesheri, Sehore, Bhavnagar, Kathiawar, Now Unemployed. wishes to be taken up by a brother Doctor. Has 20 years' experience as an L.C.P.S. Willing to go to Calcutta. (42—45)

Goolabhbhai Bhagwanji, C|o Ba-loobhai. 67, Gulalwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, Unemployed, for last ten years. Seeks a job on living wages as a Customs clerk. Knows Dock works. (43—3)

Varjiwandas Jagjiwandas, No. 109, Cavel Street, Gaiwadi, Bombay, No. 2, Now Unemployed, willing to work as an Estate Manager, Typist, Correspondence Clerk or in any capacity. (44—23)

K. S. Mohan Rao, C|o P. Kondal Rao, Innespet, Rajahmundry, Now Unemployed, seeks the position as a Teacher. (45—38)

Govind Mahadev Bakre, Mehta Building, Ganeshwadi, Dadar, Bombay, No. 14, Now Unemployed, seeks job as a Teacher or General Clerk. 16 years' experience of Office work. (46—9)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Chimanlal N. Mehta, Mahaluxmi Mansion, Kumbhar Tukda, Bhuleshwar, Third Floor, Bombay, Now Unemployed, willing to work as a Salesman in medicine line. (47—31)

J. B. Saksena, 31, Manohardas Street, Fort, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks employment as typist, accountant, or correspondence clerk. Knows general office routine. (48—40)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic University Sialkot City, offers Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental degrees by post. Particulars from Registrar. (8401)

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.S.c. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. (8370)

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Going cheap in Bombay—One complete absorbent cotton Manufacturing Plant in operation till about the end of 1935 with all the necessary accessories, outfit, etc. A golden opportunity. Write for full particulars to Box No. 5536. "Bombay Chronicle".

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

For Sale. Newly-built one storied Bungalow, Santa Cruz East, close to Railway Station for Rs. 18,000. Apply Mrs. C. Rogers, 2nd Hasanabad Lane, Santa Cruz. (8400)

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RADIAURUM (Atomic Radium-Gold Injection Treatment) positively cures Gonorrhoea and Syphylis from 2 to 10 days. Amazing, astounding, but nevertheless true. 100 per cent better and speedier than arsenicals, mercurials, bismuths, vaccines or electric treatment, No unpleasant reactions. Laboratory proof of cure given. For this unique and exclusive French Treatment (and many others for Genito-Urinary Diseases, Disorders and Perplexing Problems Peculiar to Either Sex) consult free: HERING & KENT CLINIC, 139, Bazargate St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 24297.

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By this oil, white hair growing black, if fails to remain so for ever, guarantee of returning double price. Truth has been proved by certificates. For some white hair Rs. 5, for more than half Rs. 9.

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Under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda

GANDHARVA
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BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE

TO-DAY—
(SUNDAY, the 30th May)
at 3-30 p.m.

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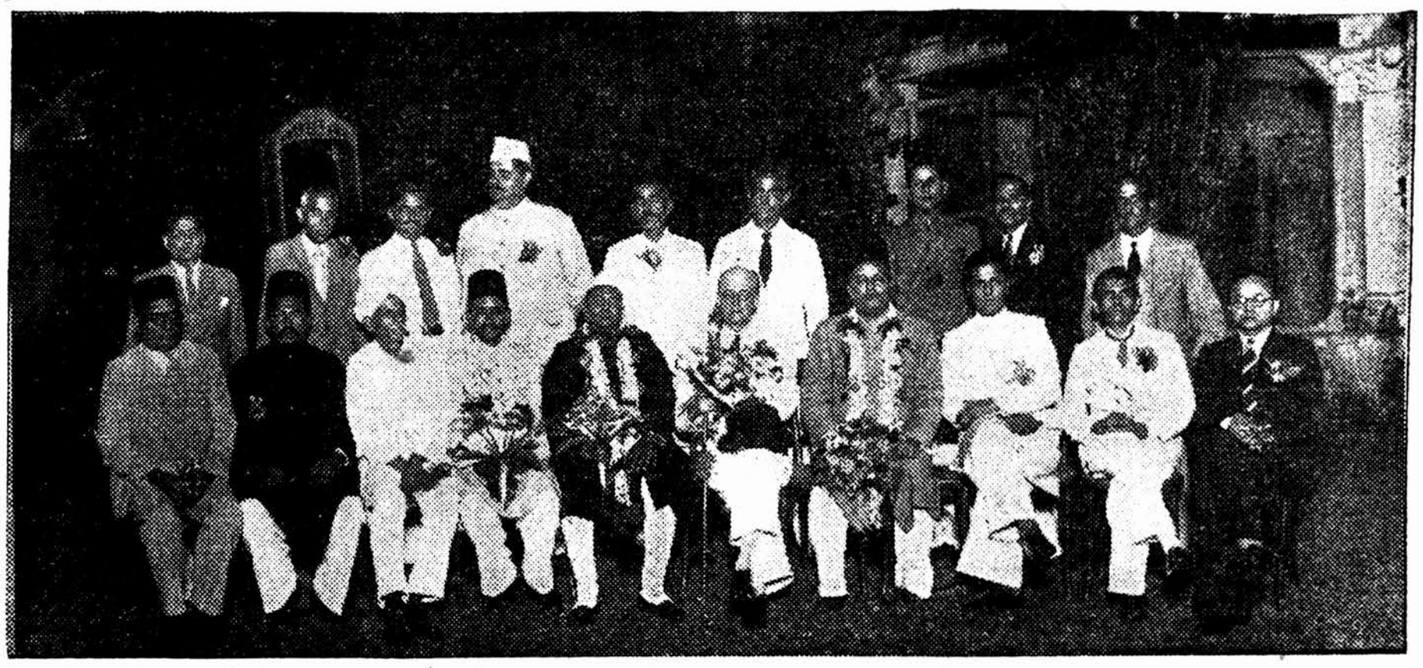
Booking at the Theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.
Plan open at the Theatre



Group photograph taken at the party given by Messrs. Jacoob and Haroon Laljee to Insurance men at "Flowermead", Nepean Sea Road.

Insurance Bill Spells Disaster To Indian Companies

Merchants Must Back Leaders In Raising Nation's Status

Mr. N. K. Bhartiya, Managing Agent of the Free India General Insurance Co. of Cawnpore, was entertained by Messrs. Haroon Lalljee and Yakoob A. Lalljee at their residence "Flowermead," Nepean Sea Road, where many prominent leaders in the Insurance, Trade and Commerce world. were present.

Mr. Yakoob Lalljee dwelt at large on the Draft Insurance Bill and the necessity for all the Indian Insurances Offices to join hands in order to safeguard the interests of all of them against the strong and powerful rivals, which were the foreign companies draining the country to the tune of nearly 1½ lakhs per day in the shape of premiums. He hoped the old companies would extend their hands to the younger offices so as to help them to rise to the same position as theirs.

Merchants Must Back Leaders

Mr. Horniman who also spoke was sorry to learn that the older companies had not shown generosity and the spirit of camaraderie at such a juncture, when the danger to the whole Indigenous Insurance Trade was looming on the horizon. The process of draining the country dry had almost reached the breaking point. India could not be politically independent until she was economically so. The efforts of the political leaders to raise the status of the country could not be successful without the backing of the merchant community whose duty it was to conserve all the national wealth within the country.

Mr. S. K. Trivedi, Secretary of the Indian Assurance Chamber (Bombay Presidency) and the All-India Insurance Federation, emphatically repudiated the stigmatising of the young companies as "Mushroom" companies by the older companies. He showed by facts and figures that the older offices had gone through the same evolution as the younger offices to-day. The former who had started on meagure capital proved that a large capital at the inception was not the criterion by which to judge the working of an Insurance Co.

Bill Spells Disaster

Mr. Syed Munawar Chairman. Indian Assurance Chamber, (Bombay Presidency) welcomed the guest of honour on behalf of the Chamber and requested him to co-operate with the Bombay Chamber which was anvious to reciprocate. He also thanked the hosts Messrs. Haroon Lalji and Yakoob Lalji.

Mr. Bhartiya replied in suitable terms and added that the Insurance Bill if passed as presently drafted would spell disaster to the whole Indian Insurance trade, kill the majority of the younger offices, do untold harm to the shareholders, policy holders and thousands of employees and agents earning their daily-bread. The misery thus brought about would be hundred times greater than the good that it was proposed to secure. The Insurance Bill therefore should not be passed in a hurry in the present form.

Rajaji For Tithal

BOMBAY: Friday.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature arrived in Bombay this morning by the Madras Express. He was received by Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Devadas Gandhi.

Mr. Rajagopalachari is on his way to Tithal, where Gandhiji is staying and will be leaving Bombay this evening.

It is understood that "C.R." is going to Gandhiji to consult him regarding the refusal of the South Arcot District Board to continue the usual grant that they used to sanction for the Harijan school.

The above is not the only question on which conversations at Tithal will centre round.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee is at Tithal and Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature, who is leaving Bombay this evening for a tour in the Satara District, will reach Tithal by the 2nd June and all the four leaders are expected to hold consultations and review the situation and the latest developments regarding the acceptance of office by Congressmen.

Political circles attach importance to the meeting and conversation of these four leaders at Tithal and it is stated that some statement might be issued further clarifying the Congress position 'vis-a-vis' Ministries.

TASTELESS, ODOURLESS, COLOURLESS & PURE.

CONSULTED

Doctors, chemists, neighbours, grandmothers, children and everybody.

ALL SAY that "SWASTIK" medicinal castor oil has no rival.

Product of SWASTIK OIL MILLS, Ltd., BOMBAY.

R A.F. Planes For Frontier

Four Bombers Arrive In Karachi

35,000 TROOPS IN ACTION

Faqir Of Ipi Among Mahsud Tribes: Govt. Plans

SIMLA: May 29.

The latest communique states that at 13-53 hours G. M. T., on May 25 the four Valentia aircraft of No. 70 (Bomber Transport) Squadron, R. A. F., left Iraq for India. Three of the aircraft reached Karachi at 12-45 hours on May 27 and the fourth at 3 a.m. yesterday. These aircraft will be employed in connection with the operations in Waziristan.

35,000 Troops In Action

The total number of troops now employed in the Waziristan operations is about 35,000, the Ninth Jhansi Brigade having moved up to Waziristan some time ago.

Ipi Among Mahsuds

The Faqir of Ipi is now reported to have fled into Mahsud territory, South Waziristan. The Mahsuds as a tribe have been so far friendly, and whether military action against them will be necessary will be dependent upon the Faqir's future plans and his influence on the Mahsuds in his anti-Government activities.

DETAILS OF ADVANCE

Further details of advance in the Waziristan Division (under Major-General Hartley) from Ghariom Camp on May 27 have now been received. The route during the afternoon was held by a party of the Second Battalion Argyl and Southerland Highlanders. Troops from the rearguard counter-attacked and a piquet was relieved and successfully withdrawn.

CASUALTIES.

Our casualties during the advance and in piquet construction on May 27, subject to final confirmation were:—

Killed:—Lance Corporal W. Best, Private J. Shepherd, Private R. Simpson and one Gurkha of other ranks.

Missing (believed to be killed):—Privates J. Moore, D. Davidson and N. McCracken.

Wounded:—Privates R. Shanks, R. Anking, A. Anderson, A. Shaw, J. McKay Kennedy, J. Lannery; 9 Gurkha of other ranks and four Indians of other ranks.

All the Britishers mentioned above belong to the Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders and the Gurkhas to the 2|5th Royal Gurkha Rifles and the Indians of other ranks to the Tochi Scouts.

RAZANI CAMP SNIPED

Yesterday little opposition was met with during the day except for some intermittent sniping. The first Indian Infantry Brigade (Brigadier Inskip) reached a point some two miles north east of Arsalkot, withdrawing during the afternoon to Pasal Camp.

The 2nd Indian Infantry Brigade (Brigadier Noyes) which had advanced southwards from Riche Kashkai camped in the hills about three miles north-east of Arsalkot. This Brigade had practically no opposition during the day.

The Razani Camp was sniped on the night of 27/28th and an abortive attempt was made to blow up the Idak Brigade with gunpowder. Of the three charges

(Continued on Page 30.)

League Member To Join Congress

LUCKNOW, May 29.

Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, member of the U. P. Assembly elected on the League ticket, has resigned from the League and states that he is joining the Congress party.—A. P.

Zamindars Murdered

KARACHI, May 29.

Two Muslim zamindars were murdered, it is alleged, in cold blood and another seriously injured last night by several farmers in the village Ghangra near Khandiaro. The deceased were attacked with deadly weapons at dead of night simultaneously. The murder is attributed to personal animosity.

Four persons have been arrested in this connection.—United Press.

ARMED DACOITY

KARACHI, May 29.

An armed dacoity was committed last night at Old Sukkur when dacoits numbering four looted a Hindu shop and decamped with considerable booty. The dacoits broke open the shop and after gagging the inmates rifled the safe.

When leaving they fired at the villagers at random, injuring three persons including one policeman.—United Press.

Queer Logic And Curious Honesty

Kher Answers Jamnadas' Foul Attack

"Splendid Programme" Of Puppet Ministry Exposed

BOMBAY: May 29.

Interviewed about the speech of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at Panvel, Mr. B. G. Kher said that it was remarkable for its vituperations and contradictions. "Mr. Jamnadas says that his esteemed colleagues are progressive-minded politicians, who have signed his radical programme, and that, he is quite content to be in their company. Very few will grudge him the joy of the company of his esteemed colleagues.

Queer Logic

He says he accepted office to prevent the Governor from proclaiming a breakdown under Section 93 of the Act. Why is he so solicitous of preserving this Act when he begins his speech by saying that "there is not one honest man in India, who can stand out for it?"

Curious Honesty

What a curious honesty is this, which rushes to preserve the very thing, which it proclaims must "disappear" in order that the nation may achieve its goal?"

FOUL ABUSE OF CONGRESS

"Mr. Jamnadas has indulged in foul abuse of the Congress and has accused its members of having been "doped, dragooned and discredited." Their sense of discipline which his esteemed colleagues endeavoured vainly to undermine by holding out inducements, may well rankle in his mind; but all decent people will admit that it is better to be disciplined soldiers in an army which is fighting disinterestedly for the freedom of the country than to be the henchmen of an alien bureaucracy, which is trying to thwart the nation's progress towards freedom."

HIS PROGRAMME.

"As to the splendid programme, which his Ministry has trotted out I am reminded of Mr. Justice Darling's observation that "a Ministry, when it is certain to be soon displaced, should undertake some grand and impossible piece of legislation or policy so that they may appear to fall, in a splendid cause rather than in the ordinary ignoble vicissitude of things."

It is like the generosity of a man, who knows that he will not be called upon to fulfil his promises.

CERTIFICATE TO GOVERNOR.

I am very glad to hear from Mr. Jamnadas that even His Excellency Lord Brabourne has "accepted" the radical programme of the Democratic Swaraj Party "almost in 'toto' and even improved upon it in some directions."

After this testimony, I need not discuss the claim of this Party's radical programme to acceptance by the people of this country. His Excellency will now continue not only to be undisturbed in the exercise of his special powers, but he can also have his own views about the day to-day administration of the Province accepted by his Ministers."—A.P.

(Mr. Jamnadas' Speech on P. 18).

Zanzibar Indians Get Panicky

Urge Govt. Of India To Put Embargo On Clove Trade

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE.")

ZANZIBAR: May 29.

The Resident announced the postponement of the Bills till the next Council meeting on June 10. The reason stated was that the Debt and Land Bills were being redrafted. But he emphatically stated that the C.G.A. Bill would be passed without amendment.

The Indian community is panicky as the monopoly endangers their existence and strongly urge the Government of India to announce an embargo on cloves in accordance with the decision of the Emigration Committee. This is now the only remedy.

KRIPALANI FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW: May 29.

Enquiries in local Congress circles show that Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, will be set up as a Congress candidate from the Rohilkhand-Kumaun constituency for bye-election to the Indian Legislative Assembly caused by the resignation of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.

It may be recalled that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was set up as a Congress candidate for the seat, expressed unwillingness to enter the Assembly owing to ill health.—United Press.

German Guns May Go Off Anytime

Naval Command Holds Out Threat To Valencia Government

BERLIN, May 28.

The German Naval Command has warned the military authorities at Valencia against attacking German warships, according to a German news agency communique which states that following the bombing of the International Control Forces including the German torpedo boat 'Albatross' off Palma, it was learned that the German warships engaged in control duties were repeatedly approached by Bolshevik aeroplanes flying in attack formation.

"A ship is almost defenceless against a bomb which has already been dropped; therefore the defence must begin while the enemy is approaching".

It is only due to the cold blood of the German Commanders that the guns have not gone off".—Reuter.

League Council Deplores Bombing Of Open Towns

GENEVA, May 28.

M. Delbos urged that the Council had two duties, firstly to prevent the atrocities of war falling on innocent victims, and secondly to recall the foreign combatants in Spain.

M. Litvinoff said that the fact that the Spanish Government had to struggle not only against rebellion but foreign intervention constituted a threat to general peace. If this attempt at intervention was allowed to pass with impunity, there was no guarantee that it would not be repeated in the near future.

The Council in a private session agreed to the text of a resolution, which it is planned to adopt publicly to-morrow, supporting the efforts to secure the withdrawal of foreign volunteers in Spain and deploring the bombing of open towns populations.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL AND SPANISH SITUATION

GENEVA, May 29.

At the close of the sitting of the League Council a resolution was adopted relating to the situation in Spain which reaffirmed the principle embodied in the resolution of December 12 last, regarding the duty of every League member to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of another State.

The Council noted regretfully that the present situation does not make it possible to record that the measures taken by various Governments following the Council's recommendation have been effective.

It hails with satisfaction the initiative of the Non-Intervention Committee regarding the withdrawal of non-Spanish combatants and hopes this will have an early result. The Council considers this one of the most important phases of the nonintervention principle and records profound hope that the measures taken will bring about the early cessation of war.

The resolution also condemns the methods of warfare in Spain, particularly the bombardment of open cities and expresses appreciation of the work of the various Governments and international organisations to secure the safety of women and children, notably in Bilbao.—Reuter's Special.

RELEASED FROM FRANCO'S PRISON

HENDAYE, May 29.

The first group of International Brigade prisoners, released by General Franco crossed into France, consists of 23 Englishmen and 20 others of various nationalities who were captured at San Martina on the Madrid Front on February 13 while serving with the Saklatvala and other battalions. They spent three months in prison at Talavera. Gen. Franco gave each man a new suit and 500 francs for the fare home.—Reuter.

NOT BRITISH

VALENCIA, May 29.

The British Embassy states that the only damage to British ships in the air raid on Valencia Harbour was sustained by "Pinzon" and the damage is confined to the bridge. Hence it appears the steamer "Cabin" or "Cadin" is not British.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBARDMENT OF ITALIAN SHIP

LONDON, May 28.

The air raids on Palma on May 24 and 26 in which six Italian officers aboard the Italian auxiliary "Barletta" were killed and others wounded were the subject of a protest by Count Grandi at the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee to-day

The Committee passed a resolution deploring the loss of Italian lives and also the fact that the bombs were dropped in close proximity to British German and other naval vessels.—Reuter

SOVIET WILLING FOR TRUCE IN SPAIN

MOSCOW: May 28.

The Soviet agrees in principle to the British proposal of a truce in Spain but insists that the insurgents should cease hostilities first and withdraw all foreign troops including Moors.—Reuter.

ALEXANDRETTA SETTLEMENT

GENEVA, May 29.

The League Council adopted the Alexandretta settlement.—Reuter's Special.

CORONATION CONTINGENT IN GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR, May 29.

The Indian Coronation contingent leaving for home arrived this morning by the "Neuralia", disembarked and headed by the band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry marched to the Alameda Parade ground where it was inspected by the Governor, Sir Charles Harington, who took the salute. Later the officers were received at Government House. The "Neuralia" sails to-night.—Reuter.

Press Welcomes New Cabinet

LONDON: May 29.

Mr. Chamberlain's new Cabinet meets generally with acclamation.

The "Times" states that those who are promoted to places in the Cabinet have fully justified the selection. There has been room for little new blood but what has been infused is good. Nevertheless the "Times" criticises considerable movements of the Ministers of one department to another

"There is no obvious reason why the Ministers who, after intensive experience of rearmament programme may now be supposed to have just achieved a thorough knowledge of work should suddenly be transferred to other spheres asterisks. Surely there are no political exigencies which dictated these swapping of horses in midstream and many national exigencies which must have told against them"

These criticisms of placing the team unimplied criticism of possibilities of team as whole.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—Mr. Chamberlain takes office with a tried team in so doing the assurance that the steady course hitherto pursued by the National Government is not to be deflected.

The "Morning Post" declares:—Mr. Chamberlain enters the career of Premier with full confidence of his party which is most dominant in politics and the entire goodwill of the country. The "Post" is surprised at Sir Samuel Hoare's replacement at the Admiralty.—Reuter.

New Zealand Press On Cabinet

WELLINGTON, May 29.

New Zealand Press expresses the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain will adopt more forceful policy in order to meet the requirements of general situation especially the foreign policy which is considered likely to receive greater emphasis.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA SATISFIED WITH BRITISH NEW CABINET

BELBOURNE, May 29.

The British Cabinet changes are generally acceptable and Australia is satisfied with retention of Mr. Malcolm Macdonald in the Dominions Office. It is believed the changes will not affect the Dominion harmony.—Reuter.

Fierce Attack On Catholic Church Morals

BERLIN, May 28.

The fiercest attack hitherto was made on the morals of the Catholic Church in Germany in a Broadcast to-night by Herr Goebbels who uttered a plain warning that the most drastic steps will be taken against high dignitaries of the Catholic Church in Germany if the Catholics in Germany or abroad continued to utter criticisms of the morality trials now proceeding in Germany.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL ACCORD

Agreement Reached On Principle

PARIS, May 29.

An agreement in principle on the Franco-German Commercial Accord is believed to have been reached in the course of an interview between M. Blum and Dr. Schacht this evening.

The Accord is most complex involving trade exchange conditions; quotas, navigation conditions and loans.

The agreement is expected to be signed in two or three weeks.—Reuter.

NEW ROUND WORLD FREIGHT SERVICE

TOKIO, May 29.

The opening of a new round the world monthly freight service at a speed of nineteen and a half knots was announced at a meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, via Panama Canal, the Northern European Ports and Suez beginning with "Akagi Maru" which is sailing from Yokohama in July.—Reuter's Special.

Lord Hailey's Prescription

Rope In Congress And Make Leftists Innocuous

LONDON, May 29.

The annual Bombay dinner at hotel victoria at which Sir Leslie Hudson presided and Mr. Lumley was guest. Lord Hailey said that he believed that the decision of the Congress leaders to refuse office was as unwelcome as unexpected to a great number of the Party itself.

There was within the Congress a large body of opinion which clearly, at one stage saw the advantage of taking a share of Government of the country. No obstacle should be placed in the way of that body taking office.

Responsibility would bring home to them the same lesson brought to others similarly situated elsewhere. Those who desired to share the responsibility of administration had been overborne by another section, unnecessarily most numerous but for the moment sufficiently powerful, with different views. It apparently did not believe the British system of Parliamentary Government and held ideas about land and property which we associated with the Communist sources.

The movement would have against it the landlord merchant and substantial peasant class.

The movement could have been made politically innocuous if a large number of members of the Congress, to whom these ideas were not welcome, could be brought into parliamentary system. This was a policy, simple and obvious, and of common sense.—Reuter.

VATICAN CITY, May 29.

The Pope will celebrate his 80th birthday on May 31 by participating in the inauguration of a pontifical academy of sciences. He will deliver an address which he will broadcast at 18-00 B.S.T. on a wavelength of 19.84 metres.—Reuter.

SIX EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS FOR "THIS? OR THAT?" COMPETITION

(See Page 22.)

JAMNADAS MEHTA GOES 'ALL OUT'

Attacks Congress And Blows Trumpet Of Governor

PANVEL: May 29.

"There is not one honest man in India who can stand out for the Government of India Act, 1935: it is thoroughly unsatisfactory and every Indian in public life has said so for five years about the proposals for constitutional changes embodied in the Act; if real power is to be given to the people of India, for the purpose of relieving taxation and building up a strong nation, the financial provisions of the Act must radically be altered, and the reservations and safeguards must largely disappear," declared Hon. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Finance Minister, Bombay Government, presiding over the Kolaba District Political Conference of the Democratic Swaraj Party here to-day.

Mr. Mehta continuing said "Before that consumption is reached, there is only one way in which the Act can be beneficially worked. If the Ministry can persuade the legislature to agree to additional taxation on the rich and the well-to-do, much can be achieved towards ameliorating the conditions of the masses. Within the existing level of taxation, there is little room for expansion of nation-building activities. Additional taxation alone holds out a hope. The reason is not far to seek. The Act itself is not a measure of self-Government it is not even a measure of full Provincial Autonomy. It is but the beginning of a slow evolution in that direction hampered by hurdles specialy erected to delay progress. And those who essay out to carry on constitutional activities within its orbit will ignore only at their peril the numerous and serious limitations under which they will have to work

CANNOT PICK AND CHOOSE

The condemnation of the Act and the need for its replacement by a thorough-going measure of self-Government is one thing; to undertake to work the Act is another. Opinions may differ whether there is any good in accepting office under such a measure; but if you agree to accept office and to make an earnest effort to eke out something good even from the Act. the situation is altered. On acceptance of office, you will be bound by all the provisions of the Act. You cannot then pick and choose. There is the Act for better or for worse, and it would be useless at that stage to try to change it over the head of Parliament by asking for assurances from the Governors. That is hardly fair to the Governors.

The defects of the Act are not of the Governor's making, and they cannot be made an excuse for asking security of good behaviour from them for the simple reason that the Governors themselves are the creation of the Act They cannot give assurances outside the Act.

In this connection the words "special powers" of the Governors used in the Delhi resolution of the Congress have created more confusion than anything else. The Congress resolution wants that the Governors shall not use "their special powers." It must be pointed out that Governors have no special powers as such. These powers are purely derivative. What the Governors have got are special responsibilities imposed on them by the act and there powers are there only to enable to implement these statutory responsibilities. They simply cannot divest themselves of the obligations which the law imposes on them.

It is not a question of the willingness or otherwise of the Governor. Even if he is prepared to give assurance, it will be impossible for him to do so with respect to the provisions of Sections 52, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 and 93 of the Act. These provisions are in general terms. The circumstances which might arise for taking action under them cannot be anticipated, and with the best will in the world, the assurances if given will create more trouble than they will solve.

"OVERSHOT THE MARK"

But while this is so as regards the sections mentioned above the Congress could easily have asked for assurances in individual matters without abrogating the Act. For instance, the appointment of the Advocate General, the Public Services Commission, the convening of the sessions of the Legislatures, the nominations for the Legislative Council, and the like, are matters on which the Governors could safely surrender their responsibility to the Ministry, without in any way doing violence to the spirit of the Act. The Congress would have been perfectly justified in asking for such assurances, and the Governors could have refused them only by revealing their unwillingness to co-operate with the Congress. Unfortunately, whether from a misapprehension of the provisions of the Act or from over-confidence in its own power to force the issue of assurances on the Governors, the decision taken was to ask for general assurances. The Delhi resolution thus overshot the mark, and by its own action the Congress invited the rebuff if got.

TOO GOOD OF GOVERNORS.

Apart from this, the Delhi resolution of the Congress is a bundle of contradictions. There are two opposite and contradictory minds at work in the drafting of that resolution. The resolution has nearly ten paragraphs, eight of which are devoted to the reiteration of the determination of the Congress to reject the Act, to combat it, to end it, to create deadlocks and so forth. The Congressmen are enjoined that their policy both inside and outside the Legislatures must be one in consonance with the contents of Paragraphs one to eight of that resolution; after all this bluff, by a curious 'volte face', the framers of the resolution suddenly turn to the question of office acceptance. No one who reads Paragraphs 1 to 8 of the resolution could say that its authors or supporters could conceive of accepting office or of following constitutional activities referred to in the last two paragraphs They are not the corollary of the first eight paragraphs. On the contrary, they are in direct contradiction to each other. In these last two paragraphs, the Congress talks of the acceptance of office and constitutional activities. How, in the name of goodness, could anybody who has written paragraphs one to eight be relied upon to accept office with a view to constitutional activities? Such is the inherent contradiction of the two parts of the Delhi resolution that it is to the credit of the Provincial Governors that they did not ask the Congress leaders themselves to give assurances for good behaviour before appointing them Ministers.

As stated before, the Congress came out best from the elections, and it naturally was elated by this proof of its popularity As Mr. Lloyd George has pointed out, popularity is a great power and all power has the effect of intoxicating the men who possess it. It always takes a man far beyond the bounds of reality and almost always poisons his judgment. The Congress was demoralised on account of the wave of popularity on which it floated. No wonder it went beyond its depth in asking for assurances.

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

The demand for assurances is based on a misapprehension of the Government of India Act 1935. So far as powers are transferred to the Ministers by the Act, no assurances were necessary and so far as powers are withheld, no assurances could be given. In either case, the demand for assurances was either based on the ignorance of the Act or disregard of its provisions. As the assurances were not given the Congress members in a mood of irritation refused to accept office. So far nobody could blame the Congress, even if one did not agree with it. Political parties are perfectly at liberty to accept or not to accept office, but when they have refused office, the constitutional Head of a Province naturally turns to other parties, and if the latter accepted office without demanding assurances, it is not easy to understand what grievances the Congress could have parties which never owned allegiance to the Congress which had openly fought the Congress during elections, and which had made the principle of office acceptance one of the planks of their election campaign, could not be expected to toe the line with the Congress, simply because in a moment of excessive self-esteem, it was disinclined to accept office; the last two months have seen a most deplorable waste of time and energy by the Congress in repudiating the action of those who were not in agreement with it. The Congress irritation is purely unsportsmanlike. The Congress refused to play the game, and by all the rules of the game, it is wholly wrong in not allowing others to play it. But in the flush of electoral triumphs, the Congress has developed a strange superiority complex. its members considered that they are the only pebbles on the beach and the rest of humanity is destined to wallow in dust at their feet. On the platform and in the Press, we are now described as puppet Ministers, and our opponents claim to be so many live sparks who are to bring independence to the country. If however a census of puppets were taken in this country, 98 per cent will be found to belong to the Congress ranks

HATCHING EGGS FOR CONGRESS

If the Congress desires to accept office even at this stage all this laborious attempt at promoting votes of no-confident is unnecessary. It is trying to slash open a door which as already open. By virtue of its strength it is entitled to form a Ministry. and if it is still pre-

(Continued on Page 31.)

Auction Sales.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of complete Bungalow furniture, Zunda Cabinet, Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, A. C. Fans, Godrej & Milner Safes, etc.

Group photo of "At Home" at the Jamshedji Seth Matheran Parsi Gymkhana on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee Celebrations on last Sunday. In the front row are seen sitting (from the left): Mr. S. L. Panday O.B.E., President of Matheran H. S. Municipality; Lady Jamshedji Jeejibhoi in the centre, beside her the Hon. Justice B. Wadia and Mrs. Wadia, then Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Willis, Collector of Kolaba. The Commissioner is seen standing between the Collector and Mrs. Smith.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 5, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 19, 1305
Parsi: Adar 27, 1306
Hightide: 2-21, 15-15
Lowtide: 8-12, 21-28
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 11m.
Monthly Flag Salutation at Congress House, 8-30 a.m.

Tuesday, June 1.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

THAKORE—In ever loving and undying memory of our beloved only son, Sumant Dhirajlal Thakore, who left us, on May 30, 1936, in London.
"Time may wear the edge of grief,
But memories turn back every leaf."

'VARSITY STUDENTS' PARSEE UNION

A meeting of the Union will be held to-day at 10-15 a.m. (S.T.), at the Tutorial High School when Dr. J. K. Wadia will propose "Persia is future Home of Parsees".

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society Prof. R. D. Karmarkar of Karachi will deliver a lecture on "Gems and colours and their Astrological values" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 5-15 p.m to-day

ANJUMAN TARAQI URDU

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Taraqi Urdu, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at Chowpatty sands at 5-30 p.m. when Moulana Yaqoob Ali Qarshi Faiq, editor, Piam-e-Amal will speak on "The progress of Urdu in Hyderabad". Mr. H. A. Khan, B.A. (Alig) will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"What happens at death?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain, to-day at 6-15 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Ginyo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th May, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday morning the 1st June at day light.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Kifuku Maru" left Singapore on May 27 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 9 via Penang and Colombo.

BOMBAY MUTUAL SOCIETY
A CORRECTION

In the local columns of the "Chronicle" of yesterday a paragraph inadvertantly announced that the ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., was to have been held yesterday. The meeting, we are informed, is to be held on Saturday the 12th June.

Capitol

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Joe E. BROWN
as a phony fortune teller, in
WHEN'S YOUR BIRTHDAY?
H'ya folks! —the seer who sees the fun-ny side of past and future!
with
MARIAN MARSH
FRED KEATING
EDGAR KENNEDY
A DAVID L. LOEW Production. Directed by Harry Beaumont. Released through RKO-RADIO Pictures, Inc.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"It's You I Want" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"On the Avenue" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"When's Your Birthday" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Insaf" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
PATHE—"Maid of Salem" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 10 a.m.
EMPIRE—"Love from a Stranger" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Laheri Lala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
PLAZA—"Laurel and Hardy Comedy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The third annual general meeting of the Union, will be held to-day at 2 p.m. in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Fort, to read the Minutes, submit the accounts, from the Managing Committee for the year 1937-38 and confirm the amended rules and regulations of the Union.

The photo of the General body will be taken at the University garden at 7 a.m (S.T.) to-day

ARYA KUMAR UNION

The Union has been started by the students themselves with the aim of bringing about the physical and mental well-being of their brothers. The union has a varied programme and to realize its aims, it has started Cricket and football teams and hopes to start Hockey team in the near future, and to arrange other out-door sports. It has already opened a small library in which the books of general knowledge are kept, for the use of the members

Any body interested can obtain a copy of the rules and aims from the Secretary, Arya Kumar Union, P. O. Box, 511 by sending six pies stamps for postage.

LADIES' DAY AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

The popularity of the B.B. and C.I. Railway's novel scheme for encouraging the ladies of Bombay to take a week-end trip by the Flying Ranee was strikingly evinced at Bombay Central on Saturday afternoon.

Nearly two hundred members of the fair sex took advantage of the Railway's offer of cheaper concession tickets for ladies. A souvenir was presented to each lady passenger who travelled on this occasion.

The B.B. and C.I. Railway are acting on suggestions received and are gradually introducing further improvements on this popular service. It is unfortunate that the timings have had to be slightly increased, as it was found impossible to maintain the high speeds previously in force, but arrangements are being made to introduce the new schedule with the least possible inconvenience to the public.

Arrangements are now made on the daily service for an Indian Dining Car, and for the week-end service a trial will be made of the provision of tea and light refreshments in two or three of the third class carriages, which will be of the "open throughout" type to facilitate the serving of passengers.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the "Kuranic Society" a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings." to-day in the premises of the Anjuman-e-Islam High School between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

4 'Planes Leave Juhu On Instructional Flight

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four machines left this morning at dawn from the Juhu Aerodrome on the annual instructional flight of the Bombay Flying Club to England and back.

Flight Lieutenant J. A. Simpson, the Chief Pilot Instructor of the Club will be in charge of the flight and the machines are manned by Messrs P. D. Byramjee, C. B. Rodgers, D. A. Samant and M. D. Mistry.

They are expected to reach the Hatfield Aerodrome (England) on the evening of June 12, hopping meanwhile at Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Karachi, Kwadar, Jask, Lingeh, Bushire, Basra, Baghdad, Dier-e-Zor, Aleppo, Adana, Konia, Eskishier, Istanbul, Sofia, Belgrade, Vienna, Munich, Basle, Paris and Heston.

They will receive advanced flying instruction in the flight, and will also qualify themselves to obtain the 'B' Commercial Pilots Licence of England.

They hope to do a lot of cross-country flying while in England and to visit many flying clubs.

Dr. (Miss) Rishi, Lady Surgeon at the Maharani Female Hospital, Indore, sailed for Ireland on Saturday. She is a neice of Mr. V. D. Rishi, the well-known Spiritualist of Bombay.

"INSAF" RELEASED AT WEST END

Leela Chitnis Heads The Cast

(CONTRIBUTED.)

On Saturday, the West End Cinema commenced showing Daryani Productions' "Insaf" featuring Leela Chitnis, the star of Prabhat's "Beyond the Horizon" and Huns Picture's "Chhaya".

The drama evolves to a thrilling climax, through a series of exciting situations that arise as a result of a beautiful woman's determination to avenge the murder of her husband at the hands of the Prince of a State who, inflamed by her dazzling beauty, casts covetous glances at her. The court which tries the Prince for the offence, sentences him to three years' imprisonment with an order to pay Rs. 50,000 to the woman. This disparity between the crime and punishment drives the woman to a determination, to avenge her husband's death. She then pretends to accept her love, and getting him fully under her control, manages to kill him and the whole royal family

The cast includes, besides Leela Chitnis, Yusuf Effendi, Indurani, Ameer Karnataki, Gope and Devaskar. The picture is released through Messrs. Gvalani Brothers.

SWARAJ WILL SOLVE FRONTIER PROBLEM

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, May 29.

Until we achieved Swaraj it is not possible for us to show any practical sympathy for any other down-trodden people. What real and practical sympathy, weak and helpless, people like ourselves could show? Passing of resolutions was not of much avail. We must fight for Swaraj. then alone we could be of practical help for any other people,"

Bombay Govt. Moving To Poona

The Bombay Government is moving to Poona at the end of the week.

Three out of the four members of the Council of Ministers are on tour and will assemble in Poona by the 1st or 2nd of this month. Other officials of the Secretariat are moving at the week end and staff will be leaving Bombay by Sunday and will reassemble at Poona on Tuesday.

Lord Brabourne who saw Lady Brabourne off is also leaving for Poona at the week-end.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Correction In Handbook

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, writes:—

"I have the honour to invite your attention to the hand-book entitled "Traffic Regulations, Bombay City" as modified up to October 1936. In this hand-book, subsection (4) of section 8 on pages 3 and 4 reads as follows:—

(4) When main roads have not been defined motor vehicles approaching any intersection of roads shall yield the right of way to vehicles approaching such intersection from the left".

This is incorrect. The word "right" should be substituted for the word "left" at the end of the sub-section.

Steps have been taken to correct all copies of the handbook in stock.

It is requested that wide publicity may please be given to this letter.

30 & 10 P.M.

TO-NIGHT

at the

WELLINGTON
CINEMA

MODERN INDIA TALKIES LTD.

Presents

HAWII-DAKU
OR
((FLYING-BANDIT)

Featuring:—
Miss RAMPIYARI, Mr. MAZHAR-KHAN, Miss MANGRI, etc., etc.

To-day: 2-30, 5-15, 8, 10-45
Daily Shows: 5-15, 8, 10-45

3rd GLAMOROUS WEEK

HARK YE!!!
It is the marvel of the year
A Picture that will set a new standard
A sensational creation, gripping melodrama, full of romance, suspense and thrills.

SANGEET'S
Magnificent Musical Extravaganza
JOURNEY'S END
OR
JEEWAN SWAPNA
A great story of humans, ever presented before.
A heart touching tale of a noble village girl
Soul stirring songs. Heart pleasing dances. A thriller with chills and escapades, faster than the fastest of its kind.

Featuring:—
A. HUSSAIN, MISS MEHTAB, MARUTIRAO, SHANTI DEVI, ANITA DEVI, SHAMLAL, SITARA DEVI, etc.

Now running in its Crowdy Third Week at the
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
On Sat., Sun., and Holidays
Matinee at 3 p.m.

PRABHAT'S
TUKARAM
In Its
SILVER JUBILEE WEEK
at
CENTRAL
Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Friday.

Alladatt Igoo, a motor driver, was arrested by the Kalachowki police to-day, under section 304 A of the I.P.C. He was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 300 with a cash deposit of Rs. 150 and a surety.

It appears that the accused was driving a motor lorry No. Bom. 161, along Supari Baug Road, from Poibawadi towards Lalbaug. When near Ganesh Galli, he knocked down a Parsi boy named Phiroze Khaikeshroo, 7 years, who came out of the lane on a bicycle. The boy died on the spot and the cycle was smashed

---

A verdict of death due to accidental fall was returned by the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held to-day on the body of a boy of twelve years, son of a peasant.

In his evidence, the father of the boy, residing in the village of Dabad Pali in Kalyan, stated that on the 27th May, the boy fell from a mango tree, a height of about 20 feet. He was removed to K. E. M. Hospital the next day. He died shortly after admission.

Following a raid carried on the third floor of Hari Dharamsey Building, the Palton Road Police arrested Chabildas Harakchand, Dharmadas Tarachand Jayantilal Ranchod, and Govindji Bhanji on a charge of satta gambling and placed them to-day before the Presidency Magistrate on a remand application.

The police are stated to have recovered a number of satta chits, race betting slips and Rs. 129 cash from their person.

All the accused persons were enlarged on bail till June 12 at the Esplanade Police Court.

Because he could not bear the teasings of the townsmen, an up-country man was stated to have attempted to take his life last night.

It is stated that Vithal Sambhoo Kochrekar swallowed 3|4 tola of opium to end his life. He had left a note addressed to the Commissioner of Police stating that he was committing suicide as he could not bear the ridicule and jokes of the townsmen.

He was removed to J. J. Hospital and was detained there for treatment.

His bail period was extended to June 6, at the Mazagaon Police Court, to-day.

Mr. J. D. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court granted the application for transfer of the case filed by a Parsi lady against Mr. Nusservanji Engineer, Editor of "Kom Sevak".

In this case, the Parsi lady charges Mr. Nusservanji Engineer with publishing articles and statements regarding her character and morals.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari, Advocate, appearing on behalf of the Parsi lady, applied for a transfer with a view to expedite the case.

The case was originally filed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate transferred the case to the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate Third Court.

Extensive damage has been caused to villages outlying Bhagalpur owing to the river Chanam having swollen after excessive rains. Many villages have been inundated and about 100 houses have collapsed and 300 badly damaged. Several persons are reported to have been injured. No fatality is reported so far.

Leslie Wilson Dislikes Back Bay Flats

BOMBAY: Friday.

On Board the Mail Boat to-day were Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson, who are also proceeding to England on a holiday. Sir Leslie, who was the Governor of Bombay between 1923 and 1928, is at present the Governor of Queensland Australia.

In the course of a chat with the journalists Sir Leslie said that he had motored round Bombay this morning and was pleased to find that Bombay had improved very much. He had noted the boom in the building trade and was pleased to find that the Back Bay area had been developed. But he did not like the flats on Back Bay.

He said that the conditions in Australia were quite different and they were faced with quite different problems. Asked if he would like to come back as a Governor of an Indian Province, he said he would be very glad to be in India but as for being a Governor he did not know how things would be. The new Constitution was still a new experiment and he did not know how it would work.

Lady Brabourne also left for England by the Mail Boat to-day. She is going out for a holiday. Lord Brabourne will follow her sometime later and both of them will come back sometime in November when Lord Brabourne takes charge of the Governship of Bengal.

A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Audit Accounts Service, the Imperial Customs Service, the Military Accounts Department and the Indian Railway Accounts Service, will be held at Delhi in November, 1937.

FROM NEXT FRIDAY 4th JUNE, 1937
INDIA'S FIRST TARZAN-TYPE THRILLER
BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS
ZAMBO THE APE-MAN

SEE the enthralling wild animal fights
SEE how beauty subdues the beast
SEE how a Scientist transforms the monster into a man
SEE the surprisingly intelligent Gorilla

Featuring:—
NAYAMPALLY, NAVIN, SARLA,
INDIRA WADKAR, FATTY PRASAD, SALVI,
DAVID, GULAM KADIR.

Perfect Entertainment for All Young and Old.

at
SUPER TALKIES
CHARNI ROAD.

Baburao Painter's
GREATEST ART CREATION——
PRATIBHA
SHALINI CINETONE'S spectacular musical
Starring:
DURGA KHOTE, HIRABAI BARODEKAR,
K. DATEY, N. PHATAK.
and others.
Also showing
COMPLETE CORONATION
PROGRAMME IN TECHNICOLOUR
AT Majestic
Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 2-45 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

No Relief

The monsoon seems to be as f.r away as ever, though the skies are overcast with clouds for the last few mornings. There was a very slight drizzle at the beginning of the last week. Since then, however, we are having the worst of the dogdays, and the heavens show not a sign of relief. The metereologists had predicted early rains this year, and Ceylon is already having copious showers. But it seems as if the monsoon clouds will take another couple of weeks to travel up the peninsula. Meanwhile, those lucky few who can acord to go up the hills have said their goodbye to Bombay, leaving the rest of us to grim, scratch and bear it as best as we can.

Waterloo Ahead

The centre of political activities will be shifted to Poona from next week, as the Bombay Government will as usual be moving to its monsoon capital from the beginning of June. It is generally expected that the Bombay Legislature will be summoned to meet about the middle of July, and the 'interim' ministry will have soon to be ready for its Waterloo. With the day of reckoning approaching nearer, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is making desperate attempts to justify his ministerial existence. While he was at pains to expound the highlights of his economic programme to the Commerce Graduates' Association on Thursday evening, he positively let himself go at the Democratic Swarajya Party's Conference which was held at Panvel during the week-end. All those hectic attempts are not, however, going to save either ex-Comrade Mehta or his estimable Cabinet colleagues from the very well-deserved Nemesis which will soon overwhelm them.

Mutton Strike Ends

The mutton dealers' strike was called off on Thursday, and mutton has been available as usual in the city from the next day. It would be more correct, however, to say that the strike fizzled out, much to the discomfiture of the doughty Mr. Jhabwalla, who can be called the champion strike-leader of Bombay. It could hardly be called a popular strike; nor had the public to suffer such dietary privation as was once feared. Beef, fowl and fish were plentifully available, and the municipality had granted special licences for privately supplying mutton. Not more than eighty dealers were directly involved in the 'fons et origo' of the strike, though the total number of persons affected amounted to nearly four thousand. The stout refusal of the dealers in beef to go on a sympathetic Hartal practically cut the ground from under the strikers' feet, and the observations of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the test case which was instituted by the municipality conclusively proved that the position of the strikers was legally untenable. Besides the Municipal Commissioner has promised to place the question of the reduction of stall fees once more before the Standing Committee, and any reduction which might be granted will be refunded to the stall-holders. And so Bombay is able to enjoy her accustomed delicacies once again, and the redoubtable Mr. Jhabwalla is free to explore fresh fields and pastures new.

Speed Limit

A good deal of commotion was caused in the motoring fraternity of the city by the decision of the police authorities of the Bombay Suburban District to impose a speed restriction of twenty miles per hour from June first. The accidents in the suburbs have been steadily increasing during the last few years in spite of the various efforts made to regulate the traffic, and the proposed speed limit was thought to be the only method left of reducing the toll of accidents. It cannot be gainsaid, however, that such a limit would have served as a great handicap to the motorists, and a number of associations like the Western India Automobile Association and the Safety First Association impressed upon the authorities the undesirability of taking such a drastic step. They have also promised to associate with the authorities in the latters' campaign to reduce the accidents. These representations have succeeded in influencing the authorities to cancel the proposed speed limit for the present.

Traffic 'Peninsula'

Talking of motoring accidents one must mention here the traffic island which nas been newly created by the city police authorities opposite the Victoria Terminus. As a matter of fact, however, it is not so much an island as a huge, sprawling peninsula which our enterprising traffic authorities have demarcated with the usual white slabs of stone and drums, with occasional flags gracing the vista here and there. It altogether looks like a nightmare to the casual onlooker though I daresay it must have been a God-send to the overworked traffic cops at these centres. The motorists, too, will find the new compulsory detour not such a confounded nuisance as many are inclined to believe it at present.

SHADILAL TO RETURN TO INDIA

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

The London correspondent of the "United Press" reliably understands that the Rt. Hon Shadi Lal P. C. is soon leaving London for India with the intention of entering public life in the Punjab.

It is understood that the Hindu Mahasabha has offered to adopt the former Chief Justice of the Punjab as one of their candidates for a seat in the Federal Assembly.

Names of two distinguished Indians are being mentioned in well-informed quarters as successor to Sir Shadi Lal. One of them is a Nagpur Knight and the other is a Moslem Judge from the Punjab.—United Press.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our "THIS? OR THAT?" COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

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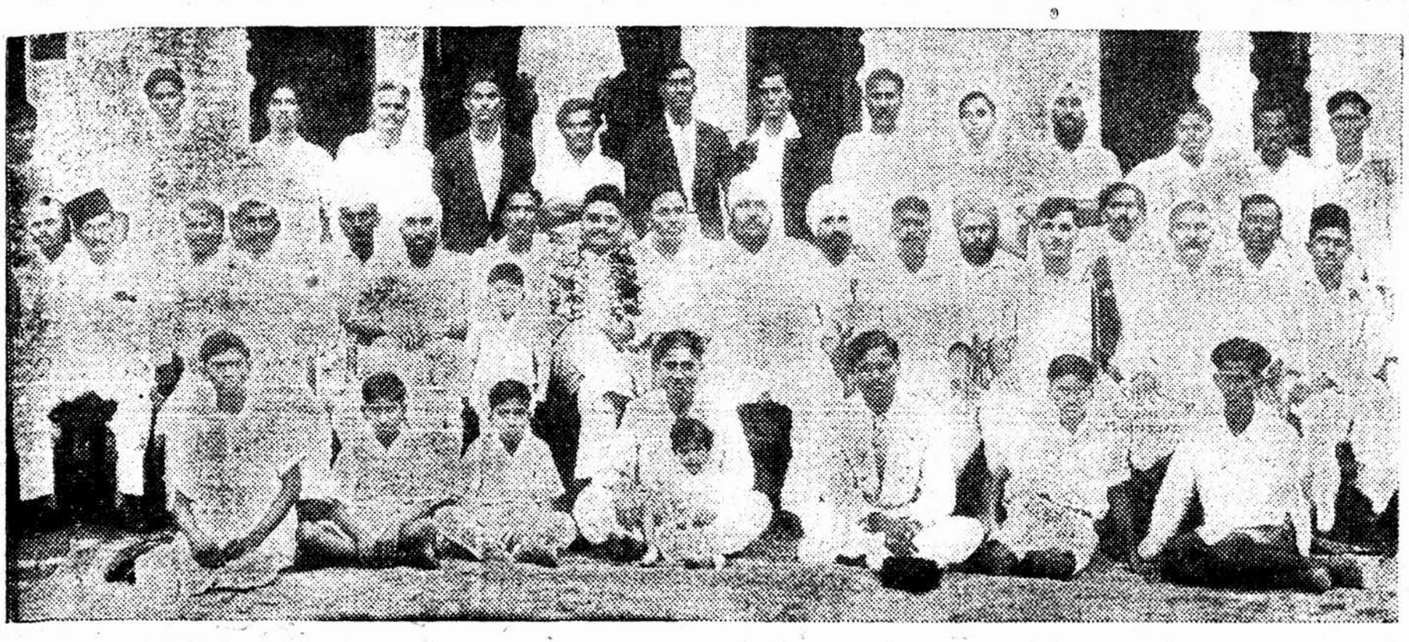


An address was presented recently on behalf of the workers at Jamshedpur to Mr. W. V. R. Naidu, adviser to the Indian Workers' Delegate to the forthcoming session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. Photo shows him (garlanded) with some of the prominent workers and their leaders.

Bai Goolbai Hormusji Hataria who died at the age of 90 at Cushrow Baug, Bombay, recently, was the daughter-in-law of the first Parsee missionary, the late Mr. Maneckji Limji Hoshangji Hataria, who laboured for Zoroastrians in Iran for 40 years and was instrumental in the abolition of the Jajia tax there.

MERE GOSSIP

Mr. Jinnah Off Stage, Politics And Tea-pot, Sportsman Turning Politician, What The Wife Said

(BY J. D. M.)

That charming young man, Tahir Barodawalla, gave an intimate little tea party the other day. Mr. Jinnah was there. I admit that when I heard that Mr. Jinnah was coming I thought it was going to be a rather heavy affair. Politicians, not unlike people in Government services, are so obsessed with their own sense of self-importance that they cannot help talking shop, and make superb bores. You can't mix politics with tea. Now just imagine what would happen if you were a public man, very much in the limelight at the moment, and, while you were doing a bit of juggling with a hot cup of tea and a plate full of succulent cakes, some pop-eyed nit-wit pestered you with such intelligent questions: "what does the Muslim League represent and what effect such an organisation will have on the next Roosevelt's campaign against the supreme pact?" You can't very well, let it pass especially if you feel that you have been badly misunderstood. You hold forth. First a withering remark to annihilate the impertinent fellow, then a long rhapsody in the first person singular. You have warmed up to your theme. You throw your chest out and follow it around the room. For emphasis you bang at the table. The table is not there. The emphasis misses some poor bloke or blokess by a fraction of an inch. May be a table at hand, nicely laden with tea things. An injudicious though most appropriate thump would land the tea-pot in someone's best Sunday-Sarled lap. You come down to earth, of course thoroughly pleased with yourself, and just remember that you have to address a frightfully important meeting elsewhere. General hand-shaking and display of teeth. Exit the leader. The ladies present compare notes. What a crashing bore!

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE

That's what happens at most of these social-cum-political affairs. But Barodawalla's was an extremely successful show. Everyone, including Mr. Jinnah, entered into the spirit of it. I switched on my most winning smile, hoping that Sir Richard Temple would spot me as a winner and offer me the leading part in his next picture with Devikarani as the leading lady. But Sir Richard was not amused. If he makes an offer now I will turn it down. My mind is made up. When I say no. I mean it. Of course if you insist, I will do it just this time to oblige Devikarani.

Mrs Hamid, wife of our new M.L.A. looked as calm and serene as ever. I wonder if anything ever perturbs her? Her husband has a terrible down on malnutrition. The new Director of the Arts School seemed to be highly intrigued by the fine splash of multi-coloured saris. I should not be surprised if his next picture depicts the exotic East with all its riot of colour. Mr. Jinnah looked as if he had just come out of Bond Street. He looked so spick and span. No wonder they call him the best dressed man in Bombay. Is he a bore? Far from it. On the contrary, he is charming. Had I not known that he was an eminent barrister, I should have taken him for a successful doctor with a very large female clientele. He exchanged the usual small talk with anyone who happened to be near. However, someone, in all innocence, nearly put his foot in it by remarking that the world would be a nicer place to live in if nations and individuals tried to understand each other and did not have rows Mr. Jinnah rather naively talked about the realities of life and changed the subject.

POLITICAL HEIRESS

Miss Jinnah looked chic in her beige creation. There is nothing frivolous about her. She is bright and she is young, but her grey cells are working all the time. Obviously a keen student of politics. I should say that she would be an asset to any political party, not because she is Mr. Jinnah's daughter, but because she is herself.

Watch Mr. Tahir Barodawalla carefully. Now that he has taken to politics, I hope he won't neglect his sports. He is one of our best sportsman. Incidently, he possess a fine collection of cups and trophies. Two cute little cups have caught my fancy. They would make nice egg-cups.

THE GOOD EARTH

After seeing The "Good Earth" I am all for Ye Old China. Most of the husbands who saw this picture would be dreaming the same dreams. There's a country for you where men are still men and no nonsense about it. You take a wife because she ministers to your comforts, fetches and carries for you, helps you in the field, cooks for you, looks after your children and cattle. When you come home she waits on you hand and foot. There is never a word of reproach: no nagging or complaining. She never worries you about money or housekeeping, never frets about being left alone. Even if you have ar affair with someone, she puts up with it stoically and doesn't bear a grudge. Her whole life is centered in you. She smiles when you smile, cries when you cry and does everything to make you happy. She is proud to be your wife. Her little world begins and ends with you. You are her little tin god. It's grant to be a man in China!!

I thought if my wife saw this picture she would realise what a good wife ought to do and ought not to do. In short, the secret of living happily ever after. She sat through the picture. When it finished I waited eagerly for some words of penitence. But all I heard was, "Suits you, doesn't it? You want a bally plaster saint, not a wife".

It is proposed to hold a conference between the Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board on July 4 and 5.

WEEKLY PAROLE FOR LABOUR LEADER

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay has ordered that Mr. S. G. Patkar, the ex-Secretary of the proscribed Young Workers' League shall give parole every Saturday instead of every day as before.

WATER SCARCITY

May occur in Bombay soon

as people are having more baths with

SWASTIK

"KANTI"

Delightfully Perfumed and Economy Soap

A BIG CAKE

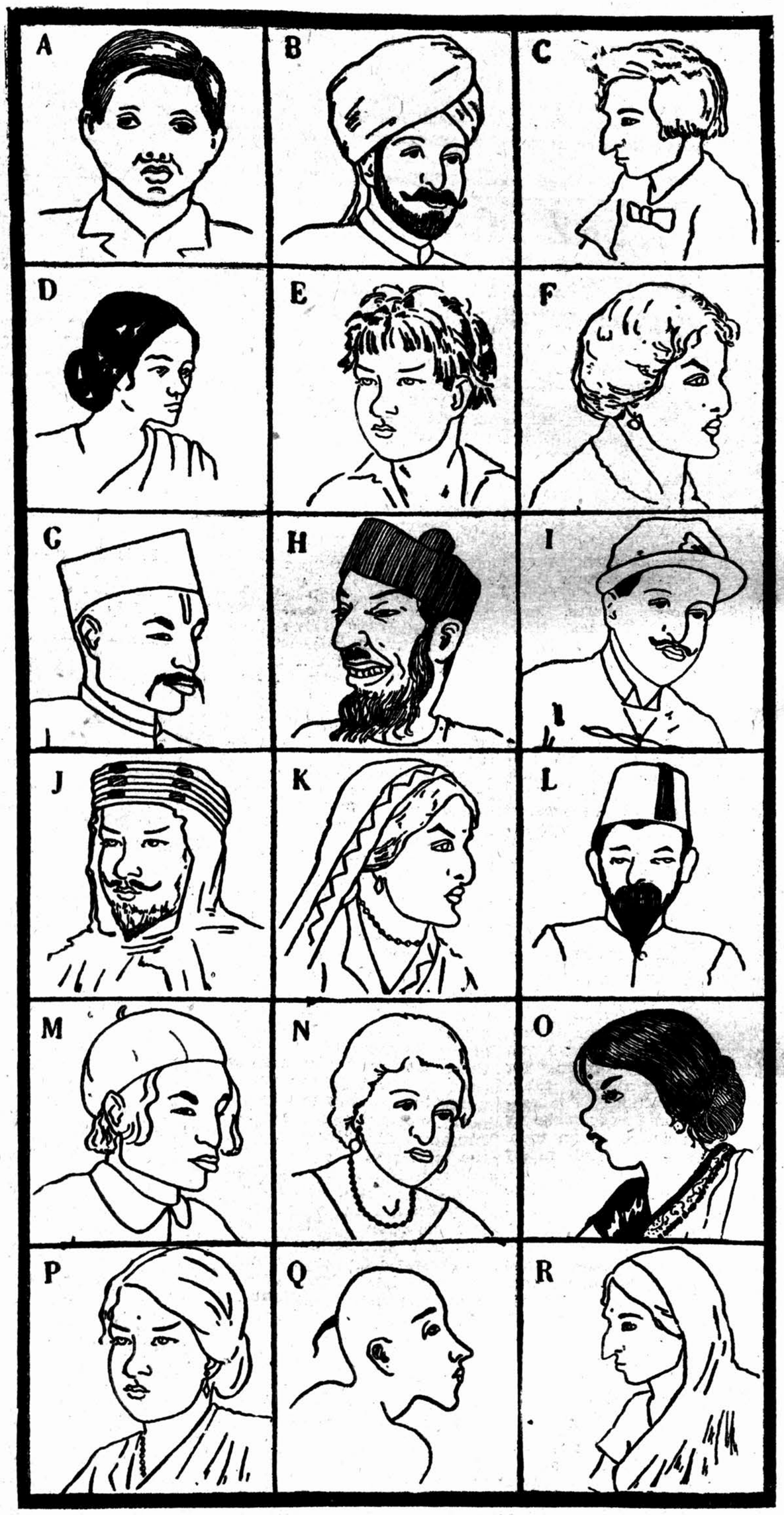
For

A BIG BATH

"THIS? OR THAT?"

"THIS? OR THAT?"

In this competition you are asked to use your little intelligence to find out the ingenuity of persons in disguising themselves to escape from your observation. The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C....., disguise themselves in different ways as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3..... For instance the person shown in the illustration "H" has disguised himself by removing his beard and moustache. He has also changed his dress. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of the other illustrations and submit as many Entries as you like before 16th June, 1937, taking care to send the aggregate amount of Entrance Fee at the rate of eight annas for each Entry Coupon. Kindly do not forget to observe the Rules and conditions of this Competition.



1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 16th June 1937 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

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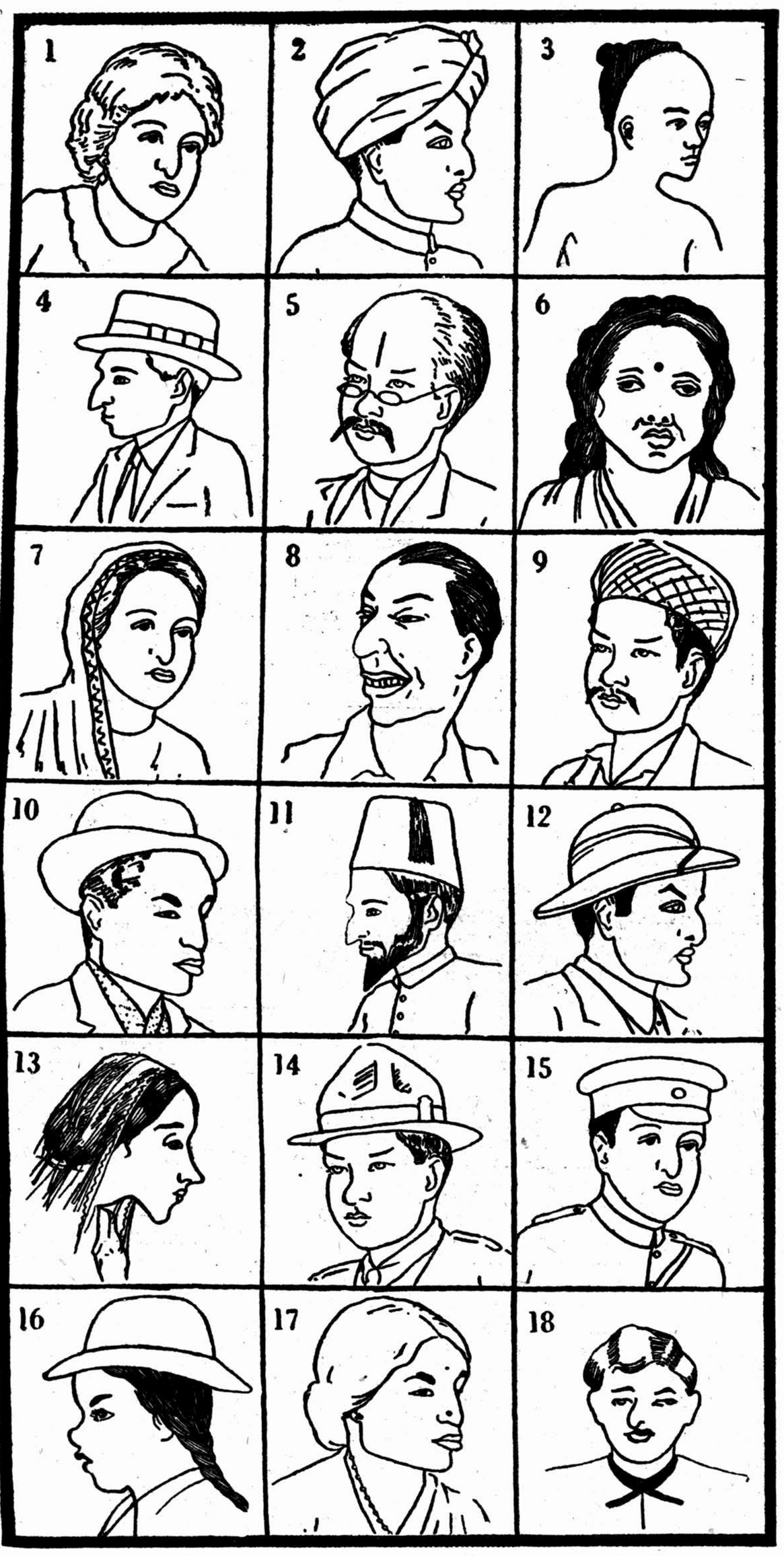

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

16th June. 1937

9. In no case, any entrance, fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry

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I have read rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Rao Bahadur S. D. Manvi, of Gadag, Director of the Karnatak Central Bank and President of the Gadag-Betgeri Municipal Burrough is well-known for his public charities, among his donations being Rs. 10,000 given to the Gadag Maternity Hospital and Rs. 5,000 to the Women's Aid Hospital, Hubli.

"Tirade Against Congress To Mislead Masses"

Dr. Khare Criticises C. P. Ministry's Programme

NAGPUR, May 29.

Dr. N. B. Khare, the Congress Party leader in the C. P. Assembly, in the course of an interview to the "United Press" on the framework of policy and programme laid down by the Government of C. P. and Berar, said:—

"After seven weeks of hard labour Mr. Raghavendra Rao has at last brought forth what he grandiloquently calls as a programme. Its preamble is the tirade against Congress and is obviously meant for foreign consumption. But if the preamble is prolific in abuses, the programme reveals the imbecility of constructive genius of its author."

In spite of his much vaunted association with the Government and the administrative experience of which he has made so much, Mr. Rao has shown that he cannot rise above his secretaries and heads of the departments and strike a bold policy and chalk out a comprehensive programme, which would bring at least a ray of hope in the homes of the starving millions of our Province.

"In respect of the Excise policy, Mr. Rao has put even 'Bachus' to shame. It was the accepted policy of the Government under Montford Reforms that prohibition should be the goal and this policy was repeated even in 1936 by the then Excise Minister. But now the excise deity seems to have revealed to Mr. Rao and told him that the people must drink to save themselves from perdition. Can any political turncoat do worse than this?

Agricultural Programme

Dr. Khare continues: "The agricultural programme is nothing, but a crude attempt to pick the pockets of the Congress Party. There is no real effort to develop the industrial resources of the Province.

"There is not the slightest effort to pool the resources of the Province, and to say that his programme is sufficient for any party to put in practice during the coming few years. is the height of political impertinence. Is the electricity scheme which seems to be his pet child run by Indian management and financed by Indian capital?

Concluding Dr. Khare observes: "Mr. Rao has no regard for the Constitution, but his long association with the Government has taught him to scrutinise finance minutely and he is right. Though Mr. Rao does not tell how he is going to raise finances in the Province, which is not self-sufficient, he does not find any difficulty in financing his own Constitution."—United Press.

Rioting Charge Against Red Shirts

Sequel To Election Propaganda For Congress

LAHORE, May 27.

According to a report a charge of rioting has been lodged against the Red Shirts of the Frontier, who have come here to help the Congress election propaganda by Mian Feroze-Ud-Din Ahmed, an ex-Municipal Commissioner.

He alleges that last night, a public meeting was held outside Delhi Gate in support of the candidature of Mian Abdul Aziz, Congress candidate. The supporters of the rival candidate Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, made demonstration at the meeting. The Red Shirts, who were present at the meeting assaulted non-Congressites, three of whom namely, Messrs. Abdul Qarim Shorash, Mohammad Sharif and Qamar Din received injuries and were removed to the Civil dispensary.

The police are investigating. No arrest has been made so far.—United Press.

ANDREWS TO GO TO PALESTINE

CAMBRIDGE (By Air Mail).

It is now definitely learnt that Rev. C. F. Andrews is leaving London by the third week of June next for Palestine to write a book entitled "life of Christ".—United Press.

900 Rly. Workers To Lose Job

(From A Correspondent.)

JHANSI, May 29.

I very reliably understand that 900 workers—mostly low paid men—will be thrown out of job from July 1 in the Jhansi Division of the G. I. P. Railway. They will be served a month's notice on June 1.

It is learnt that this is a sequel to the decision of the Railway authorities to give most of the work on contract basis.

LAHORE CONGRESS OBSERVES FRONTIER DAY

LAHORE, May 29.

In observance of the 'Frontier Day' a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Congress, Chaudhri Afzalhaq, the Ahrar Leader, presiding.

Khalifa Fazaldin, Lala Shamlal, M.L.A., Sardar Sardulsingh Caveshar, Mr. Panda Santram, Mazharali, M.L.A., and others spoke condemning the Government's 'Forward Policy' in the Frontier.—A. P.

The Dhrol Durbar has founded a home for destitute and infirm subjects of the State at Dhrol to perpetuate the memory of Yuvarajkumar Depsinhji. The institution possesses Rs. 58,000, which will be used for its permanent maintenance.

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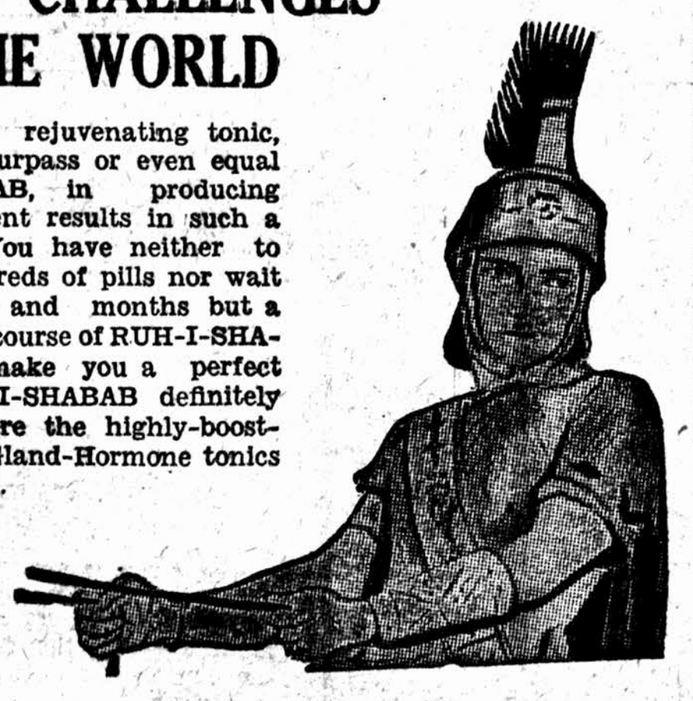
to produce a rejuvenating tonic, which can surpass or even equal RUH-I-SHABAB, in producing such permanent results in such a short time. You have neither to swallow hundreds of pills nor wait for months and months but a fifteen days' course of RUH-I-SHABAB will make you a perfect Youth. RUH-I-SHABAB definitely succeeds, where the highly-boosted so-called Gland-Hormone tonics miserably fail.



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Telephone; 23499.

Dr. Subbaroyan On Trade Mission

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"We are not hankering after offices; but we are quite ready to take up the responsibility, if our conditions are satisfied" said Dr. Subbaroyan, a member of the non-official delegation to the Indo-British Trade negotiations, who sailed to-day by the Mail Boat s.s. "Ranpura".

Dr. Subbaroyan did not like to say anything about the mission on which he was going. He was "under orders" he said. But he was certain that Ottawa was wiped out and was very sanguine about the results of the negotiations. As far as he was concerned, he had a brief from the Congress to which he belonged and would not go beyond it; but he was not prepared to disclose the nature of his brief.

Discussing the political situation, Dr. Subbaroyan said that there was a general feeling in the country that the latest statement of Lord Zetland went further than his earlier statement and that of Mr. Butler.

The Allahabad resolution of the Working Committee had explained that the Delhi resolution meant that the Governors should dismiss his Ministers rather than interfere with their work and force them to resign.

If Gandhiji felt that the statement of Lord Zetland conceded a similar demand there was no reason why Congress should not take up office. "Gandhiji, as I said once before", remarked Dr. Subbaroyan "may not be a four-anna member of the Congress but he is a sixteen anna member".

Gandhiji had already stated that Zetland's statement had not altered the situation. If there was any move at all, Dr. Subbaroyan felt, it could only be after President Jawaharlal returned to India.

ARMED DACOITY IN JUBBULPORE

Man Injured Cash And Gold Worth Rs. 6,000 Looted

JUBBULPORE, May 28

A report of an armed dacoity resulting in serious injuries to a man, and loss of cash and gold worth about Rs. 6,000 has reached here from Sobhapur, in Sohagpur Tahsil of the Jubbulpore Division.

Vigorous police investigation is proceeding. The robbers remain still untraced.—United Press.

CALCUTTA 'VARSITY RECOGNISES SIAM MATRICULATES

CALCUTTA, May 28.

As a result of negotiations that had been going on for some time past between the Siamese Government and the University of Calcutta, the latter has agreed to recognise the school final examination of Siam as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of the University.

A batch of Siamese students, it is understood, will soon visit the Calcutta University to have a first-hand knowledge of the teaching imparted here.—United Press.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULTS

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As a rule people are not interested in reading thickly worded advertisement like the one you are reading—but, if you are interested in only the finest type of Western Poultry it will pay you to write to the Asian Poultry Institute, 11B., Connaught Road, Poona for particulars. Big display types are generally more attractive in advertisements—but we thought of putting more facts in this little Ad than anything else. It seems that you have carefully gone through this Ad and are going to take action immediately in writing to us. First of all you must be interested in raising Poultry. In that case you simply write the above-named address on a postcard and just say that you saw this Ad—enough. We do the rest.

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Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes. cured successfully in four weeks Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works Panchpota, Bengal (F).

About Studios And Stars

"ON THE AVENUE"

At The Regal

Swinging merrily along to the tune of the best songs ever written by the greatest writer of songs in the world, "On the Avenue," opening to-day at the Regal Theatre, represents Irvin Berlin at his melodious best, in a musical that is full of pep and lilting good spirits. With Dick Powell and Madeleins Carroll making a new and romantic twosome of musical comedy, the lively Twentieth Century-Fox musical presents a real-life romance of New York, in a show that's as big as the town, Alice Faye, the Ritz Brothers and George Barbier add both melody and mirth to the production. Medeleine Carroll, noted hitherto for straight dramatic roles, makes a charming sweetheart for Dick Powell. The beginning of "On the Avenue" finds her, as a wealthy debutante, entering a theatre with her father, George Barbier, and an explorer, Alan Mowbray, at the moment that Dick Powell, Alice Fay and the Ritz Brothers are engaged in a hilarious take off on the home life of the "Richest girl in the world." Infuriated, Madeleine stalks from the theatre, threatens the manager with suit, and brushes past a stage doorman to snatch Alice's wig from her and to break the window of Dick's dressing room before she is forcibly ejected. Relenting later, Madeleine apologizes for being a poor sport, and invites Dick to dinner. Falling in love with her, Dick promises to revise the skit and invites her to the next performance. At this, however, Alice, Dick's partner, horrifies him by adding even more caustic lines to the skit. Madeleine takes her revenge on Dick for the public humiliation, but, in a surprising scene in which the music of Irving Berlin plays a novel part, Dick finds a way to clear up the misunderstandings that have parted them and to bring a thrilling conclusion to the film. Swank in its songs, in its romantic stars, and in its lovely chorines, "On the Avenue" has the added virtue of presenting some merrily madcap performances by reliable Hollywood fun-makers. Worthy of a separate note are the distinctive and lovely molodies Irving Berlin composed for the film, "This Year's Kisses," "You're Laughing at Me," "Slumming on Park Avenue," "I've Got My Love to Keep Me Warm," "The Girl on the Police Gazette," and a novelty number written for the Ritz Brothers, called 'He Ain't Got Rhythm." Roy Del Ruth noted director of "Thanks a Million" directed the picture and the original screen play was written by Markey and William Conselman.

Kumari Sunita and Devika Rani in "Savitri" the forthcoming Bombay Talkies release at the Opera

"WHEN'S YOUR BIRTHDAY?"

At The Capitol

Astrology, the study of the stars, which is followed unstintingly by hundreds upon hundreds of devotees and rejected by as many more as an abstruse, undependable science, never fails at least to interest those who scoff at its claims to predict the future and tell what is in store for those born under its numerous Zodiacal signs. This witnessed by the increasing publication of various magazines and monthly pamphlets devoted exclusively to the mysteries of the heavens.

It is no wonder then that astrology should be chosen as a topical background for a motion picture and in the new Joe E. Brown starring comedy, "When's Your Birthday?" it illustrates its aptitude for comedy treatment, although in no sense does the film belittle the science nor question its possible importance. Rather emphasis is laid upon the comic possibilities arising from an imposter who sets himself up as knowing all about people's past, present and future. As the picture opens, Brown, student of astrology, hesitates to marry his sweetheart, Suzanne Kaaren, on the date she and her mother have selected, because his birth planet is not in favourable aspect, and her disgusted parents join her in calling off the wedding entirely. Left with only the solace of his dog, Zodiac, Brown's quest for a permanent job finally leads him to an amusement zone, where he makes the acquatance of Marian Marsh and secures a position as the astrological fortune teller in a midway concession conducted by Fred Keating. But this is not before he has put in a short period as a clumsy bus boy in a gay cafe, and finally escaped from the wrath of the headwaiter by disguising himself in the ballet costume belonging to one of the chorus girls. As an astrologer, however, Brown registers an immediate success, and secures a job with the concession for Miss Marsh, who is by this time no less interested in him than he is in her. When he correctly predicts the outcome of a dog race for a "big-shot" gambler, Minor Watson, that gentleman cannily hires the three partners as his personal fortune tells, so that their predictions may enable him to make winning bets on sporting events. Complications ensue when Miss Kaaren, impressed with his success as an astrologer, makes a determined effort to enter Brown's life again, but succeeds only in bringing about a rift between the comedian and Miss Marsh, who flees—of all places—to Hartford. Finally Watson engages an unknown foreign prize fighter, and imports him for the purpose of engaging in a bout with the middleweight champion. Brown supposedly casts a favourable horoscope for this Salvador Slayer and the gambler proceeds to bet his bankroll in the outcome, only to discover that his fortune teller has previously engaged in a few fights to earn money for his course in astrologer and hits on a solution that brings the picture to a climax of riotous hilarity. "When's Your Birthday?" is filled with a swift succession of laughable situations and incidents and the picture, directed by Harry Beaumont, takes its place as one of the most genuinely funny screenplays of recent years. The story was adapted by Malcolm Stuart Boylan, Harvey Gates and Samuel Pike from a play by Fred Ballard, with screen play by Harry Clork.

"TUKARAM"

At The Central

(CONTRIBUTED)

Although Prabhat Cinetone occupies a distinguished position in the India's screen productions "Tukaram", lifts their place to a still higher altitude of fame and success.

The cast includes Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis in whom the realistic charm and seriousness of Tukaram's life is found as an unique originality.

Womanly to an intense degree, loyal to the point of fanaticism comes the most vivified role of Gouri as Tukaram's wife.

Joe E. Brown in "When's Your Birthday" at the Capitol.

"The Maid Of Salem" at the Pathe this week.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"PRATIBHA"

At The Majestic

(CONTRIBUTED)

Baburao Painter the great artist who gave us screen-jewels like "Sinhagad", "Kallyan Khagina", "Maya Bazar", "Karna" in the silent days and "Usha", "Savkari Pash" when the screen turned 'audible' now brings to us his latest "Pratibha"—A Shalini Cinetone Production—A screen play adapted from the brilliant Marathi Social novel "Hridyachi Shreemanti" by N. H. Apte the noted Marathi writer who has to his credit the screen play of the famous talkie hit "Amritmanthan".

"Pratibha" Mrs. Durga Khote, who needs no introduction to the Indian cine-fans plays the title role with Keshavrao Date, the renowned character—actor of Maharashtra stage. Nanasaheb Phatak the noted villian, Hirabai Barodekar the well-known songstress V. Aundhkar of "Savkari Pash" fame, Heera, Paranjpe, Joag, and Danve in the supporting cast. In this talkie hit Shalini Cinetone presents a new child singer, Master Sham who will thrill the audiences with his enchanting melodies so delicately tuned by Govindrao Tembe who has directed the music side.

SHALINI CINETONE

(CONTRIBUTED).

Pratibha the creation of Mr. Baburao Painter has been passed by the Board of Censors in the last week and the Marathi version will be first released at the Majestic Cinema, Bombay, on Saturday, the 29th May, 1937. The story has been adapted from the novel "Hridayachi Shrimanti" of the well-known author Narayan Hari Apte who is responsible for the Prabhat stories "Amrit-Manthan," "Rajput Ramni," and "Na Patnewali Bat." The picture is starring Mrs. Durga Khote, who is supported by the well-known personalities on the Marathi stage, Mr. Keshavrao Date (Amrit Manthan and Na Patanewali Bat fame), Nanasaheb Phatak (Rajput Ramni), V. Aundhkar (Savakari Pash) and the well-known songstress Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar. The cast also includes other Shalini stars like Vaishampayan, Joag, Paranjpe, Miss Heera and the boy singer Master Shyam.

Mr. G. Vadangekar has made magnificent sets for this picture while the photography and audiography has been controlled by the two technicians Mr. K. V. Machave and G. L. Kale. Mr. Govindrao Tembe is responsible for the music direction assisted by Mr. Balaji Choukule.

The picture has been produced at an enormous cost, labour and time.

The Hindi version of Pratibha is being edited and will be released all over India in the month of June.

KANHOPATRA ALMOST READY.

Director Bhal G. Pendharkar has re-started the work of Kanhopatra in right earnest and hopes to complete the shooting by the 15th of June. Miss Leela is featuring in the picture, supported by Mr. Chintamanrao Kolhatkar, Mr. G. M. Londhe, Dinkar Dhere (Kamanna) and others.

FIRST MUSLIM SOCIAL DRAMA

(CONTRIBUTED)

Director Sohrab Modi started his first social picture "Khan Bahadur" on Coronation Day.

Mr. Modi who is directing the picture is determined to make the production an artistic achievement. "Khan Bahadur" is a Muslim social in which he is presenting the great problems of the Muslim community, a contrast between Islamic culture and the Western civilisation. At any cost it is sufficiently unusual to command more than passing attention from the public in general.

Besides this Mr. Modi is very careful to maintain the high standard of language in dialogues. songs and music.

Mr. Modi has already shot some indoor scenes too.

The story is connected with so many outdoor scenes and the company will shortly leave for Hyderabad Deccan to shoot the scenes of Osmania University, in order to show the original life of collegians. The story depicts a plot of intensely engrossing interest. Mr. Modi is mobilising all the devices of the company to make the picture something worth-while.

TARA FILMS

(CONTRIBUTED)

Mr. Shelley Ghosh has been engaged by Tara Films. He worked as an assistant to Mr. Ezra Mir, in Sagar. His "Unmarried Wife" has an appeal. But there is no dearth of comic situations as well. It is a longish picture but from beginning to end there is hardly a dull moment. The sequences move at a tremendous pace. We hope that Messrs. Navin Yagnik, Nayampally, Paresh Banerjea, P. Chowdhry, Anwar, Satish Dutt, and Mesdames Kokila, Shivaranee and Abhadevi aided by Mr. Ghosh would make "Unmarried Wife" one of the biggest hits of the season.

"Lahari Lala" Khatun and Billimoria at the Globe.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

(CONTRIBUTED.)

VINEET PICTURES:—Shooting of "Sarojini" is fast progressing. Nearly three-fourth of the picture is already completed. Director T. G. Lalvani has shot some very fine location scenes

Mr. Shirpurker, the Art Director designed some exquisite settings, one of which took over a week to complete. The picture is replete with fascination dances, melodious music and well balanced dialogues. The proprietors are sparing neither pains nor expense to bring out "Sarojini" as an excellent type of production. This picture has several heart-rending scenes which will make the public to shed tears. Thrilling incidents coupled with best musical effects and melodious songs are the note-worthy features, of this ideal social pictures. Mr. Lalvani is sparing no pains to see the picture, one of the best social pictures ever produced in India

The leading roles are played by Miss. Rajkumari, Miss. Nurjehan, Miss. Moti and Mubarek, supported by Partty Prasad and Parasher.

FILM DISTRIBUTORS CONVENTION.

With a view to organising the distribution of Indian film throughout the country, a Film Distributors' convention was held in Poona last week-end at the Prabhat Nagar studious, Mr. V. Shantaram, presiding. The Convention considered the future of the Indian film industry as a whole, and explored ways for minimising, as it would not be possible to eliminate, the very strong hold of foreign film distribution.

The Convention was attended by representatives of Bombay, Punjab United Provinces, Central India, Mysore, South India, Bengal, Delhi and Bihar. The deliberations lasted three days, many important decisions being taken after a full discussion of the problem. The Convention delegates were given an opportunity to view the technique of film production and were present at a few "shootings" at the Prabhat Studio.

Mr. Shantaram stressed the imperative need for close co-operation of the producer, the distributor and the exhibitor, for the success of a picture.

With a view to co-ordinating the efforts of these thhree as also safeguarding their interests and ensuring the success of Indian films, it was decided, after some discussion, that hereafter the provincial exhibiting rights of pictures should not be sold, that previous guarantees should not be insisted upon from the distributors and that in cases of serious losses by exhibitors, the producer, the distributor and the exhibitor should share the same, in certain proportion.

Mr. Shantaram, on behalf of the Prabhats, agreed to these conditions.

The deliberations concluded after deciding to hold a similar convention next year in Poona.

SHREE SHANKAR TALKIE CORPORATION:—India's great character actor Agha Mahmood Shah the brother of the Indian Shakespeare Agha Hashare Kashmiri is playing in the main role of Kardar's picture produced by Shankar Film Company at the Madan Studios. There is no gain-saying the fact that the Director has taken a very wise move by signing up Agha Mahmood just to insure the success of his picture. Emmil Jennings and Conrad Veidt bring name and money to their directors and let it be hoped that our Agha Mahmood will not fail to do his job what his contemporaries have done for their directors in the foreign lands. She Ramkishen Kapoor is leaving no stones unturned, to make this magnificent picture as one of rarest type suitable to the taste of every class. Plenty of money and brain, are kept at the disposal of this ideal picture which will surely make history in Indian Film Land

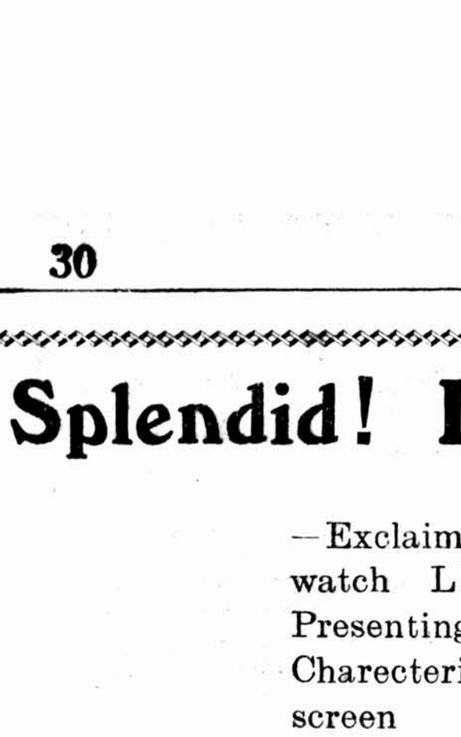
Joe E. Brown in "When's Your Birthday" at the Capitol.

Dilip and Kumari Malti in "[illegible]" shown at the West-End.

Splendid! LEELA!!

—Exclaim the Audiences as they watch LEELA CHITNIS. Presenting the most sensational Charecterization of the Indian screen

IN



INSAF

(JUSTICE)

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A Picture you must see to-day.

DARYANI PRODUCTIONS'
Supreme Screen Success
Directed by:
J. P. ADVANI

NOW BEING SHOWN TO CROWDED HOUSES

At

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TALKIES

Daily at 5-30, 8 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and Holidays

Tenth Glorious Week:
INDIA'S ONE AND ONLY GREAT PICTURE!

New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta)'s great hit

The PRESIDENT

Starring:—
SAIGAL, KAMLESHKUMARI, LEELA DESAI, NAWAB.
Photographed and Directed by:—
SJT. N. BOSE

THE KRISHNA

Time: 5-15, 8 and 10-45
TALKIES: Dubash Theatre Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-30

COMING—NEXT SATURDAY
IMPERIAL FILM CO'S GREAT SOCIAL HIT

DHANWAN
OR
MAZDUR-KI-BETI
Starring: RATANBAI

A UNIQUE SOCIAL PICTURE—A ROMANTIC TALE OF LOVE —FULL OF ENTERTAINMENT, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, SPECTACULAR DANCES, ETC.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FAQIR OF IPI ELUDES GOVT. FORCES

(Continued from Page 16.)
laid only two exploded and these did little damage.—A. P.

FAQIR OF IPI ELUDES GOVT. FORCES

SIMLA: May 29.

The elusive Faqir of Ipi, who is stirring up the present revolt in Waziristan, is reported to have fled into Mahsud territory, South of Wazir country. His flight with all his followers even before the troops could reach Arsalkot, his headquarters for the past three months, is held to be one of the most adroit acts in his career.

MYSTERIOUS FLIGHT.

Arsalkot was to have been hemmed in from two different sides, the objective being to encounter the enemy in his den.

How he evacuated Arsalkot at such short notice and when he actually left the place, are still mysteries and will perhaps remain so.

The troops are now at Arsalkot, and have been in the surrounding areas for two days.

AIR FORCE REINFORCEMENTS.

The latest information regarding enemy lashkars shows that most of them have gone south and south-west, and the enemy morale is generally becoming rather low.

The reinforcements of the Air Force from Iraq are only temporary. The actual composition of the Air Force in the fighting area is seven squadrons, namely six and one-third Army Co-operation squadrons, and two-thirds bombers and transport squadrons. Each squadron consists of 12 'planes divided into three flights. —A. P.

D. M. INVESTED WITH LOCAL GOVT. POWERS

ABBOTTABAD, May 29.

Certain Sections of the Public Tranquility Act have been enforced in D.I. Khan District till the 22nd of September. The District Magistrate of D.I. Khan has been also invested with powers of local Government.—A. P.

RELEASE OR PUT THEM UP FOR TRIAL

RAWALPINDI, May 27.

A representation has been made to the Frontier Government by the relatives of those, who had been taken to custody in connection with the alleged conspiracy to murder the Nawab of Aut, a State in Hazara District, either to release the prisoners or to start proceedings against them in a court of law in British India.

It will be recalled that a number of persons belonging to Hazara District and the subjects of British India, were hauled up by the police on a charge of conspiracy on the life of the new ruler of the State.

It is alleged the arrested persons are being detained without any trial outside the jurisdiction of Hazara District.—United Press.

COMPENSATION TO RAID VICTIMS

ABBOTTABAD, May 29.

Mr. Ajit Singh has tabled a resolution for discussion in the Frontier Assembly recommending the grant of immediate and adequate compensation to sufferers in the recent raids in Bannu and D. I. Khan Districts and the appointment of a Committee of three non-officials to enquire into the loss of life and property and to make recommendations in deserving cases.—A. P.

observed Acharya Kripalani in the course of a thrilling speech at a meeting held to observe the Frontier Day this evening under the presidentship of Maulana Mohammad Mian.

Mr. Kirpalani said it was useless to expect foreigners to protect and save honour of our women who were being kidnapped on the Frontier. When some years ago the English girl was kidnapped the British Government had no peace until she was restored. Mr. Kripalani severely criticised the attitude of Sir Gokul Chand Narang of Lahore and men of his ilk regarding the frontier question. Mr. Kripalani numerously remarked that Indians were like elephant who is used to capture other elephants. They had been made the hated instrument for enslaving other people. Both the Muslims and Hindus were being treated as a target of contempt by foreigners. The only way to save our women was the attainment of Swaraj.

Interviewed after the meeting Mr. Kripalani told your representative that he expressed his view about the Frontier elaborately in his press statement and apart from what he said in tonight's speech he adhered to those views and his speech should be read with his yesterday's statement to have proper appreciation of his views on the Frontier situation.

FRONTIER DAY IN PESHAWAR

Doctor Khan Sahib Condemns Govt.'s Policy

PESHAWAR: May 29.

A mass meeting of Peshawar citizens was held last evening to celebrate the Frontier Day. Kazi Ataullah Khan, Deputy President of the Congress Parliamentary Party, presided.

Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan Mln, a member of the Central Assembly, moved a resolution condemning the Frontier Policy. He characterised the colossal expenditure as a scandalous waste of public money.

Doctor Khan Saheb supporting the resolution expressed his surprise how in the presence of a huge army of Khassadars and the Police a few raiders could kidnap Hindus and Sikhs with impunity. He remarked he looked with abhorrence over the kidnapping of females and bitterly resented it.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Meharchand Khanna, Finance Minister of the Frontier Province arrived at Peshawar on Thursday. He has been endeavouring to effect a settlement between Hindus and Sikhs over the Raghunath Temple dispute. He left this morning for Derajat districts to study the Waziristan situation.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF HINDUS AND SIKHS AT FRONTIER

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, May 28.

Mr. Bhanjuram Gadhi, M.L.A., Secretary Congress Parliamentary Board of the N. W. F. P., has telegraphed to Acharya Kripalani and Dr. Khan Sahib requesting the former to give special attention to the hardships and travail of Hindus and Sikhs in Frontier and the present disturbed conditions, and to Dr. Khan Sahib requesting him to tour Ilaqa and see for himself the condition of Hindus and Sikhs.—A.P.

Oxford Union Supports Congress

Scene At Debate On India

OXFORD (By Air Mail).

One of the best debates on the question of India in recent times in Oxford was held on May 13 by the Oxford Union. The motion before the House was "This House regrets the attitude of the Congress Party towards the Indian Constitution".

The speakers were continually interrupted from both sides of the House, a procedure which has not been known in the Union for a long time. Mr. Daniel Latifi, of St. John's made an impressive speech in support of the Congress and he was answered by Mr. E. R. G. Heath.

Mr. Latifi said that a new spirit had grown up in India which was not prepared to put up with further domination. "The Indian people", he said, "are determined to demand what their leaders were previously content merely to hope for, namely, the right to direct their own destiny".

In Mr. P. M. Patel, the sponsors of the resolution found another opponent. He emphasised that the "Indian National Congress Party, representing as it does all sections of the Indian people, wished to have the friendship and co-operation of the British people, provided they could have it with honour."

The voting which was eagerly awaited by all sections of the House showed substantial majority against the motion. Thus Oxford Union gave its support to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders of the Congress Party.—United Press.

Threatening Letters To Wallis

The numbers of threatening letters addressed to Mrs. Wallis Simpson have increased says an English journal as the day for her wedding to the Duke of Windsor draws nigh.

Quite undisturbed by the threats, she is now thoroughly enjoying herself at the Chateau de Cande in the company of the man she loves and with whom she has now been reunited after five long months.

The French police maintain their vigilance, however. The guard on the Chateau has been increased, and there are now 20 picked detectives on duty. They watch the gates, and constantly patrol round the estate.

The police, too, are reported to have made a comb-out of all the hotels within a 20 miles radius of the Chateau, ferreting out undesirable persons.

Within the walls of the estate there is complete serenity. Each morning Mrs. Simpson is awakened by the song of birds, mostly cuckoos.

"The cuckoos here sound different from the English cuckoos!" she laughingly declared the other morning.

In the grounds of the estate are peacocks, pheasants, wild boar and deer—deer so tame that they have to be shooed from the lawns.

Mrs. Simpson is very interested in this "wild life" around her.

Her homely pets include her terrier, Snooky, a Scotty named Jock, which belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rogers, two huskies which Mr. Charles Bedeaux, owner of the Chateau, brought with him from Alaska, a retired racing greyhound, horses and ponies.

JAMNADAS MEHTA GOES 'ALL OUT'

(Continued from Page 18.)

pared to do so it can simply walk in and occupy the Treasury Benches. We accepted office only to prevent the Governor issuing a proclamation under Section 93 of the Act. That object has been achieved. We have hatched the egg for the Congress, and the Congress can have it whenever it chooses.

BOOSTING PROGRAMME

"Meanwhile the Ministry is forgeing ahead with its programme of the development of mass welfare. This is the first instalment of ministerial endeavour; but we propose to do much more. In fact, the ministry desire to a similar ameliorative programme every year for the next four years, and if the support of the legislature is forthcoming, we are confident that in the course of five years, this Presidency will have achieved substantial success in bringing food, raiment, housing, education health and reasonable amenities to the bulk of its population. Our difficulties are great; our financial resources scanty. The Government at Delhi have monopolised all the most important sources of revenue like salt, customs, income-tax etc. This is particularly hard on an industrialised province like ours. The existing sources of provincial revenues are inelastic and to-day the alternative is either stagnation or progress at the expense of the well-to-do.

PRICE FOR BRITISH CONNECTION

The next few years are therefore full of trial, for the better-off classes. And they will have to make up their minds either between sharing some of their riches with their poorer countrymen or to allow the discontent to grow to limits which will border on revolution. With the additional provincial taxation which appears to be inevitable and with the federal burden that will remain almost undiminished, we shall undoubtedly be, what we have always been, the most heavily taxed country in the world. That is the price which India will have to pay for the maintenance of British connection, and it is but just that those who benefit most by that connection should bear the major portion of the burden.

MR. KESHAV NATHOBA JOSHI.

Starting as an ordinary clerk, Mr. Joshi rose to the high position of Superintendent of Traffic Accounts, G. I. P. Rly. As a token of his popularity he was presented with a farewell address by the staff when he retired from service recently.

We have not merely formulated the programme; we have also implemented a small part of it in the short space of six weeks of office. We have secured the release of the Savarkar Brothers and two more persons under detention. We are examining the remaining cases and we are not neglecting the question of securities of the printing presses. We are grateful for having been afforded an opportunity of bringing relief to the thousands of faminshed people in the scarcity areas, and we hope to meet the assembly with further achievements in this direction as also with a programme the fulfilment of which would be a record of honourable service.

NOT A MEMBER OF BUREAUCRACY.

Mr. Jamnadas Metha explained at the outset that acceptance of office constituted no bar to expression of one's political opinions. "Under autonomous Government" he said, "a Minister is a servant of the public and not a public servant like the members of a bureaucracy."—A. P.

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Blind Alley Of "Neo-Constitutionalism"

M. N. Roy Criticises Congress Parliamentary Attitude

SITAPUR, May 29.

"The Congress, as a party, has been drifting into the blind alley of neo-Constitutionalism, because its political programme has never reflected clearly and consciously the urge for a social revolution necessary for the progress and prosperity of the Indian people. Consequently this dangerous drift will not be arrested, unless the cause therefor is removed. The nationalist movement cannot be Socialistic. The Congress must not be asked to adopt a socialist programme. The anti-imperialist struggle must be inspired by democratic ideals.

Thus declared Mr. M. N. Roy in the course of his presidential address at the United Provinces Youth Conference which commenced here to-day.

Continuing Mr. Roy said:—

THE NEW SPIRIT

"You are meeting at a fateful moment of the history of our country. After a period of struggle lasting nearly twenty years, the movement for the freedom of the Indian people has entered the decisive stage. The masses have been mobilised by years of agitation and propaganda. They have shaken off the traditional lethargy and passivity. They are moved by a new spirit. The youths stand in the van of the struggle for national freedom. They must be conscious of the significance of the movement. That is the essential condition for the success of the movement."

CONGRESS STAND CRITICISED.

Proceeding Mr. Roy made a strong attack on the programme pursued by the Congress and said:—

"I do not find the present political situation very encouraging. It was pregnant with great possibilities. The victory at the polls could be the beginning of a new form of struggle for the capture of power. Instead of travelling in the way indicated by the Faizpur resolution, the Congress is drifting towards neo-Constitutionalism. The rank and file of our movement must be puzzled by this unexpected turn of events. They expected to watch the wrecking of the unwanted Constitution. Ministerial offices were to be accepted with the sole purpose of fighting the Constitution in close quarters.

To-day, we hear no more of wrecking. We find leaders defending the Government of India Act against the unconstitutional action of the Governors. Unless imperialism is incredibly stupid, in a few months Congressmen will be in office accrying on "Constitutional activities", in other and plainer words working the Constitution for what it is worth, having for years, denounced it as utterly worthless".

"Have we come to such pass?" asked Mr. Roy. "This question must be in the mind of every thinking person. The answer is to be found in the ideology of orthodox nationalism, and the ideology of a political movement is determined by its social background. A searching analysis of the nationalist ideology will reveal the cause of the present political bankruptcy. The cause must be exposed, before it can be eradicated.

Mr. Roy made a survey of the ideological background of Indian Nationalism and stressed that the social purpose of Indian Nationalism must be courageously raised and clearly answered as without that, the political professions of the Nationalist movement would be a mass of contradictions. He viewed that if the historical necessity of a social renaissance was not admitted political progress would become a matter of idle talk.

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY

"So long as the ideology of nationalism does not" added Mr Roy, "admit this necessity, the nationalist movement, politically is bound either to some compromise with imperialism or worse still to be positively counter-revolutionary. Both the tendencies are there".

Discussing Democracy and Socialism Mr. Roy said:—

"Lately we have heard a lot of objection to Socialism—some wise, some demagogic, some foolish and others frankly capitalistic.—Look closely at these objections, and you will find that they are not objections to Socialism, but to democratic freedom and general economic progress. The Congress Socialists have failed to expose the undemocratic nature of the opposition to their propaganda, which has therefore greatly lost its force. In India today the advocates of the greatly belated social renaissance should stand on the platform of democracy. Political and social changes are necessary for the establishment of democratic freedom. If India is to become a prosperous and enlightened country, the masses of her population must be rescued from their economic misery and social and cultural backwardness. Two things are necessary for this purpose—abolition of the parasitic forms of ownership of land which at present is the main means of production and establishment of democratic freedom which will vest effective political power on the masses.

NO ABOLITION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

The question of the abolition of private property as such does not arise. What is necessary is a revolution in the ownership of land which still remains private. It will only pass from the parasitic rent-receiver to the cultivator. The demand for this measure is confounded with Socialism. The negation of democratic freedom necessarily follows for the desire to defend an antiquated form of property. The pauperisation of the peasantry stands on the road to normal economic development of the country, even on the capitalist lines. A very considerable portion of the product of agriculture is absorbed by the class which contributes absolutely nothing to the process of production. So long as the masses remain without any effective share in the administration of the country, whether under British rule or under Swaraj, there will be no organised force to attack this relic of mediaevalism.'

Dealing with the programme of the Congress Mr. Roy said:—

"Time and again the masses have been told that the Congress is determined to help them. But it has not yet been explained how the conditions of the masses will be improved. All plans of social reconstruction are deprecated, because they will frighten the vested interests: they will prejudice unity.

If, not to frighten away the vested interests, is a condition for the attainment of Swaraj, the goal is obviously mortgaged heavily in advance to those interests whose adhesion to the cause is so solicitously canvassed.

FASCIST TENDENCIES

While opposing the Socialist programme, our leaders have failed to advocate a clearly defined programme of democratic revolution. If both are ruled out, one implicitly and the other explicitly, what remains? Under the Swaraj of orthodox Nationalism, India will have a political constitution more backward than parliamentary democracy, socially she will retain property relations, the abolition of which by a democratic revolution is necessary for modernisation of her economy and the consequent progress and prosperity of the nation. That is the political programme of a movement which remains tied to the spiritualist ideology of orthodox nationalism. Swaraj would be a superficial political change. The economic structure of society as a whole would remain founded on antiquated property relations which are fundamentally responsible for the present poverty, misery, ignorance and degradation of the masses. The perspective is still more ominous. The fierce dislike for class struggle is likely to transform Swaraj into a Fascist dictatorship. Swaraj under the banner of orthodox nationalism is more likely to be an imitation of Hitler Raj than Ram Raj, which being a legend can never be realised any how."

VICIOUS CIRCLE

Proceeding Mr. Roy vehemently said:—

"Our hands are tied by a reactionary philosophy. Our political actions are circumscribed by moral codes and religious creeds. Therefore we are moving in a vicious circle. While larger and larger masses of people have been responding to the call of the Congress, we have been deviating from the path of strong mass action. The Congress got the mandate from the masses whenever it was sought for. The demand for the Constituent Assembly was the standard of our revolt. We declared our determination to rally the Indian people under that standard and lead them step by step, in the struggle for asserting our right of self-determination. What was the meaning of agitation conducted ever since 1928? Where do we stand to-day after nearly ten years' agitation? We must have the courage of facing facts."

FAIZPUR RESOLUTION SCRAPPED

Continuing his attack against the Congress programme and policy Mr. Roy said:—

"Congressmen entered the legislatures established by the new Constitution with avowed intention of wrecking the Constitution. The Congress decided to accept office also with the same intention. To-day wrecking the Constitution is no longer a part of our policy. There are Congressmen who would work the Constitution, if they are given the opportunity. There are Congressmen who actually believes that the new Constitution vests ample power in the elected representatives of the people. All this is very ominous and alarming. It is a repudiation of the policy pursued ever since 1928 when the Congress challenged the right of the British Parliament to dictate the political destinies of the Indian people. The resolution of the Faizpur Congress have been scrapped for all practical purposes. The shadow of neo-constitutionalism is clouding the perspective of the mass struggle".

MINIMUM CONDITIONS

Continuing Mr. Roy suggested the following as the basic conditions to be fulfilled:—

(1) Transfer of the ownership of the land to the peasant; (2) Transfer of effective political power to the masses. This programme is thoroughly democratic. Failure to endorse it and to fight for it would expose the hollowness of the cry for independence. Those who stand for real national independence, believe in democratic freedom and sincerely wish to improve the conditions of the masses, must fight for the following objectives:

(2) Establishment of a Government of the people, by the people. In truly democratic state, sovereign right must always remain with the people to be directly exercised in legislation as well as execution, in raising taxes as well as in spending them. There must be no relegation of power. The State must be a pyramidal structure of representative bodies performing legislative as well as executive functional. Only in that way, can the Government be really representative of, and responsible to the people.

(3) Removal of all obstacles to national prosperity which can result only from a rapid expansion of modern mechanised industry.

(4) Introduction of measures which will guarantee the cultivator of soil inalienable possession of the entire product of his labour minus a specified contribution to the National Exchequer.

(5) Abolition of all privileges and institutions which militate against the establishment of democratic freedom, and constitute unnecessary burden on national economy, and therefore, are antagonistic to general welfare.

(6) Adoption of measures calculated to transform hoarded wealth into productive capital, and to guarantee distribution of newly-created wealth so as to expand production, and thus quicken the prosperity of the people as a whole".

In conclusion Mr. Roy said:—

"Those are the broad outlines of the programme of political freedom and social re-construction which the nationalist movement must adopt if it is to conduct the struggle of the Indian people for the much-too-belated renaissance. If the Congress wants to function as organ of the historic struggle, it must give concrete form to its revolutionary spirit. It must adopt and fight for the above programme of social re-construction and real democratic freedom. Failing to do so, the Congress will be bound to end in a compromise with Imperialism and demagogically interpret that compromise as Purna Swaraj".—United Press.

FOR

"CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD

No. 2

SEE NEXT SUNDAY'S

ISSUE

ROY'S ARRIVAL IN SITAPUR

Grand Reception Accorded By Delegates To Youth Conference

SITAPUR, May 29.

Mr. M. N. Roy, President-elect of the U. P. Provincial Youth Conference, arrived here this morning. He was accorded a grand reception by the members of the Reception Committee and a large number of delegates who had already arrived to participate in the conference.

He was taken in a procession through decorated routes to Motibagh where the open session of the conference will be held.—United Press.

(Presidential Address on Page 32.)

"UNWARRANTED ATTACK ON CIVIL LIBERTY"

Masani Condemns Madras Ban And Lathi Charge

ALMORA: May 29.

Mr. M.R. Masani, officiating General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, has issued the following statement from Almora, where he is attending the Socialist Study Camp:—

"I am amazed at the news of the 'lathi' charge on the Andhra Socialist Study Camp and the arrest of several comrades. The Government's action is an unwarranted attack on the elementary civil liberty and exposes the unreal nature of the alleged transfer of Law and Order.

"The Socialists in other provinces support the courageous stand of Andhra Socialists and sympathise with those who were injured or arrested."—United Press.

OSLO CONVENTION RENEWED

HAGUE, May 28.

The New Convention between the signatories of the old Oslo Convention (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Holland and Luxembourg) for the promotion of mutual trade was signed here this afternoon.

It will come into effect on July 1 for one year and will be open to any country willing to sign.

It is learnt that Belgium and Luxembourg and the Netherlands have undertaken to admit without restriction the import of merchandise from countries participating in the agreement or to give them all necessary facilities for articles requiring special import licences

The signatories to the Convention undertake not to increase the customs duties on articles requiring special import licences.—Reuter

SUMMER SCHOOL ARRESTS

7 Women Released

MADRAS, May 29.

Seven ladies arrested in connection with the Kottapatam Summer School Ban, have been released according to a message from Guntur. 52 of those arrested, were produced before the Joint Magistrate, Ongole, at Tenali yesterday, for trial.

At the request of the defense counsel, the Magistrate adjourned the case till June 7.—A. P.

FRUITS OF INTERIM RAJ?

Spate Of Cases Against Congress And Labour Workers

(From Our Correspondent)

JHANSI, May 28.

The cases brought against the Congress and labour workers have created a feeling of unpleasant surprise and resentment in the Congress circle, while the public has feelings of great disappointment against the Interim Ministry, under whom all this is being done. Followed by a binding order against Mr. J. Benjamin, President, G. I. P. Railway Union, under Section 108 for an alleged seditious speech, Mr. Prabhat Rao, a local Congress worker, has been served with a notice to stand his trial under Section 17 of the Police Emergency Act in the Court of the City Magistrate. Now comes the news of the arrest of Messrs. Balchand Gupta and Meharbansingh, Congress workers from Lalitpur where they had been on an extensive tour of the interior. They have been arrested under Section 353, it is alleged, for assaulting a public servant on duty.

Naturally no one is inclined to express himself in the matter as the cases are subjudice, yet I reliably understand that one of the Congress M. L. A.'s has strongly protested against the repressive policy, to the Provincial authorities. Further developments in this connection are awaited

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT MADRAS HARBOUR

MADRAS, May 29.

Madras Harbour was the scene of a double tragedy this afternoon, involving the death of a workman and his daughter, aged 26. The daughter took the afternoon meal to her father, and subsequently they were seen in conversation. Soon after, the daughter threw herself into the sea. Her father, jumped after her in an effort to rescue her, but both were drowned. —A. P.

RAIN IN BOMBAY DECCAN

POONA, May 28.

The monsoon has strengthened in southeast Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Widespread thunder rain has fallen in Malabar, Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Thunderstorms have also occurred locally in southeast Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Deccan, Kashmir and a few stations in Central Provinces, North west Frontier Province and United Provinces hills

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji three inches; Akyab two; Mymensingh one and a half; Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Myitkyina, Coxs Bazar, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Barisal, Bogra and Mercara one inch; Gauhati, Dhubil, Dinajpur, Anantpur three quarters each; Amherst, Saugor Island, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri and Mangalore a half each.

Forecast:—Thunder rain is likely to be fairly wirespread in Burma, Northeast India and Peninsula. Thunderstorms are also likely to occur locally in United Provinces and a few stations in Central parts of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam during the next fortyeight hours.—A. P

UNEVENTFUL FLIGHT

KARACHI: May 29.

The Bombay Flying Club's Instructional Flight members landed at Drigh Road at 6-37 this evening after an uneventful flight.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, the fliers said that they had encountered a headwind. They had flown at 70 miles per hour, via Bhavnagar and Bhuj.

They are resuming their journey to-morrow at 7-30 a.m.—A.P.

GRADED LAND TAX FOR SIND

Congress Conference Programme For Province

KANDIARO: May 29.

The Kandiaro Congress Programme Conference commenced this morning, in a rustic setting typical of the venues selected for recent Congress gatherings.

About 300 delegates have so far arrived, including 50 Muslims and more are expected to-morrow.

FLAG HOISTING.

Dr. Choithram Gidvani, the President-elect, was taken in a procession through the town, after which, he performed the Flag hoisting ceremony.

The Subjects Committee of 60 met later, at which besides six members of the Assembly, two members of the Sind United Party, Syed Ghulam Murtaza and Mr. M. H. Gazdar, participated in the deliberations.

Resolutions were adopted, firstly recommending graded taxation for land, exempting small Khatedars, and disapproving of the increase in taxation in the Barrage Area; secondly, protesting against the holding of the Assembly session late in August, and thirdly, condemning the corruption and bribery in the Public Services and suggesting means of putting an end to it.—A.P.

PROBLEMS FACING SIND

Congress Party's Plan To Tackle Them

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 29.

Presiding over the conference held at Kandiaro, tonight, to discuss the programme of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, Dr. Chotiram Gidwani suggested the appointment of three committees, seriously to tackle the important problems facing the Province, namely, the eradication of bribery, tackling of unemployment and regarding the land assessment.

The Doctor demanded from the Government that the new scales of assessment should not be introduced before the Assembly had met, and said that the Congress would propose that the assessment should be made according to the income of the Zamindars, as the Income Tax is charged.

Dealing with the problem of unemployment the speaker held that the only relief of the urban employment was the industrialisation and suggested the industrial survey of Sind by a committee of ex perts, within six months.

Deploring the recent communal outbreak in Shikarpur and other places in Sind the Doctor pointed out that there appeared to be a conspiracy to disturb peaceful atmosphere in that province. He condemned the murders of innocent Hindus and urged that the real culprits for the desecration of the holy Quran, be unearthed.

He appealed to the people not to be carried away by the consideration of a few jobs, or the offensive action of a few fanatics. He asked the Government to stop their advertisements to papers who fanned communal feelings, and suggested that the Government should introduce a bill for the joint electorates to staff public utility services.

AMRITSAR DAY FOR STUDENTS

LUCKNOW, May 29.

Mr. Premnarain Bhargava, Secretary of the All-India Students Federation announces that the 3rd of June has been fixed as Amritsar Day. On this day students will take out processions, hold meetings and demonstrations to congratulate the Amritsar students.—A. P.

Wallis Not To Be H. R. H.

LONDON: May 28.

His Majesty has expressed the wish that the Duke of Windsor shall personally enjoy the title of "His Royal Highness", notwithstanding the fact that the existing Letters Patent issued in Queen Victoria's reign laid down that the title was only enjoyable by the near relations of the Sovereign who were "in succession to the Throne."

The announcement, which is made in the London Gazette, will not extend to the wife or possible children, though they will be entitled to the form of address appropriate to the wife and children of a Duke.—Reuter.

IRISH SWEEPS DRAW

Three Bombay Men Draw 100 Pounders

DUBLIN: May 29.

No residuals have been drawn in India. All draws henceforward are hundred sterling:—

M 86035 Deinwala, Sutar Chawl, Bombay.

ME 67032 Bismillah, Ceylon.

LZ 71673 Indrasen, Abid Road, Hyderabad.

LL 24971 Shree, Wardha.

LP 75530 M.O.B., Woodlands, Kotagiri.

LR 80787 Vexed, Gopalhy Road, Theyagarajanagar, Madras.

LB 72208 Girdharlal Gordhandas High Court, Mehsana.

LN 73252 Manvardevi, Bhoirunda Lane, Bombay.

LJ 74468 Coronation, Rangers' Club, Calcutta.

LA 68777 Janoo, Baibhuan, Bombay.

MH 76371 Gadwil, Ratghur.

LP 71562 Raguru, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.

LP 71989 Balkeishnier, 72 South Perumal, Madura.

MD 78009 Ghulam Fatma Sanghai, Jhelum, Punjab.

ZJ 27783 Mrs. Vandort, 21st Lane Bambalapitya, Ceylon.

JB 30678 Hiran, 121, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

MA 43207 Pleasant Surprise, Museum House, Darjeeling.

LK 80669 Bhikhabhi, Sagrampura, Surat.

MM 75690 O.M. Bharat Dawakhana, Ferozepore.

LT 71884 Haji Jusab, Surat.

MM 76331 Four In One, Killarney, Wattala, Ceylon.—Reuter's Special.

Middlesex Lawn Tennis

CHISWICK: May 29.

Senorita Lizana beat Alice Marble 9|7, 9|7 in the final of Middlesex Lawn Tennis Championships.—Reuter's Special.

Amateur Golf Championship

SANDWICH, May 29.

In Amateur Golf Championship Final over 36 holes, Sweeny beat Munn by 3|2.—Reuter's Special.

Mme. Mathieu Beats Mlle. Jedrzejowska

PARIS: May 29.

In Championships semi-final Madame Mathieu beat Mlle. Jedrze Jowska 7|5, 7|5.

In semi-final Henkel beat Deatremau (France) 6|1, 6|4, 6|3.—Reuter's Special.

Latest Commercial News

LIVERPOOL COTTON 6 POINTS UP

Gold Firm But Wheat And Jute Easy

Bombay, May 29.

On Saturday crossrates ruled steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FIRM.

The New York cotton market was closed. Liverpool cotton was firm.

GOLD STRONG.

London gold was strong but silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT EASY.

Wheat and Jute were easy but rubber was very steady.

STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED.

The London and the New York Stock Exchanges were closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, May 29.

Previous closing	12.74
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, May 29.

Previous closing	7.09
To-day's opening	7.12
Difference	plus 03
To-day's closing	7.15
Difference	plus 06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 240-8
New April May	Rs. 244-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 29.

The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 29.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.81/12.81) closed
October (12.74/12.73) closed
December (12.72/12.71) closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 29.

American October	(7.16) 7.19
American December	(7.17) 7.21
Egyptian March	(10.91) 10.99
Egyptian May	(10.90) 10.97

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 29.

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 240-12 and Rs. 240-6. The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 240-8

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 29.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe	(1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-5 3/4) 1-5 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe	(1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

JUTE

New Crop May June (£22 paid and sellers) £21 9/16 paid and value

Dunlop May (£25 1/2 sellers) £25 1/2 sellers.

Lightning May (£24 sellers) £24 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 15/16 buyers) 10 value

Forward July September (10 1/8 paid and buyers) 10 3/32 paid and value.

LINSEED

Casterseed Bombay May June (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata May June (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 5/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 29.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 113 1/2 and October 104 7/8. The market staged a very quiet session on weak foreign advices which induced realising and hedge selling.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 29.

Previous closing	4.93 7/8
To-day's opening	4.93 1/2
To-day's closing	

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 29.

Previous closing	4.93.93
To-day's opening	4.93.68
To-day's closing	4.93.42

FRANC RATE

London, May 29.

Previous closing	110.66
To-day's opening	110.68
To-day's closing	110.65

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 29.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.93.68 and steadily eased to 4.93.42. The market was somewhat quiet with little business transpiring.

Franc opened at 110.68. The market fluctuated narrowly and there were no sharp upheavals nor subsidences the only change witnessed was 110.65 business was small.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/28
Paris on Bombay (8.354) 8.354
New York on Bombay (37.33) 37.32
London on Milan (93.91) 93.90
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£248 3/4 buyers £249 sellers. Quiet) closed
Lead (£23 15/16 buyers and quiet) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£64 to £60) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 29.

The following cable information was received from London to night.

"India bought. Speculators sold. Business small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 29.

	Previous closing Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 1/4d.	20 1/4d.
Forward	20 5/16d.	20 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 29.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6) £7-0-7 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 29. 10 p.m.

Silver ready	52 11 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 11 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 13 0
Gold ready	35 2 0
Gold 1st settlement	35 2 0
Gold 2nd settlement	34 10 0
Sovereigns	22 3 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 29.

Wheat September	5 10 0
Wheat January	5 13 0
Linseed September	8 6 0

The tone was barely steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 29.

Liverpool wheat May delivery closed at 114 5/8 as against the previous closing rate at 115.

NEW YORK MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, May 29.

The New York cotton market and Stock Exchange were closed to-day and will remain closed on Monday May, 31.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 29.

The 3 1/2 per cent Govt. paper closed finally at 2 p.m. at Rs. 95-15-6.

Fluctuations during the session were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	95 15 0
Highest	96 0 0
Lowest	95 14 0
Closing	95 15 6

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, May 29.

Following are closing quotations of Ahmedabad Share Bazar of 29th inst. Ashok 368/12, Aryodaya spinning 91/4 Calcoojyrae Jubili 20/4, Marsdengorj Motilal Hirabhai 55, Moogram 53/2, Rajnagar 326/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 29.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 29.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 29.

Chicago wheat opened quiet but steady with July at 1.15 3/4. The market was rather nervous and irregular on weak foreign advices.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, May 29.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 6 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 6 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 6 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 6 0

May delivery was quoted 0-2-0 lower.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES SUPPORT GOLD MARKET

Huge Amount Dealt In To-day

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 29.

On the money market the feature during the past week has been the glut of credit, many lenders being left nightly with substantial surpluses on their books and some cases loans secured against bonds, although readily available at half per cent, were turned away. The discount brokers however are cheered by the result of the week's bill tender, the market managing to secure its allotment at an attractive rate without sacrificing more than a modest proportion of its share of available supply bills. The huge amount of 1175 thousand sterling was dealt in the gold fixing to-day at a price showing a discount of three pence under American parity, the bulk of the offerings being absorbed by the British monetary authorities. Later the price fell a half penny, the British authorities continuing to support the market.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

Drop In Steels

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Jutes ruled easier and business was very much restricted. Coals were easier. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous heavy selling pressure forced down chief speculative leaders into further down, while others displayed very little activity. Government securities were steadier. Following were the closing quotations;

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent G.P. 95/11.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 125/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 25/8, Bengal 310 small lot; South Karanpura 5/10.

Jutes:—Bharat 28/8; Fort William 247; small lot; Howrah 15/8; Kamarhatty 50; National 22/10 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11; Consolidated tin 6/6; Indian copper 3/2; Rhodesia copper 2/13 cum div; Tavoy tin 3; Hukumchand electric 10/7/; Indian iron and steel 40; do rights 39/4; Indian steel and wire products ordy 704; do defd. 560; British India Corporation ory 3/10; British Ceylon Corporation 5/4; Buland sugar 12/12 small lot; Gungaram • 320 small lot.—A. P.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, May 29.

To-day's closing quotations. Sind cotton July 24/9/6, Jan. 22/6, Panjab July 21/0/9, Jan. 19/11, Desi American July 26/0/6, Jan 25/13/9 steady, wheat July 30/14/9, Sept. 31/4/6, weak Gram July 22/7/9, Sept. 22/15, Toria May 42/7/9, July 42/13/9, Sept. 43/9, Cotton seed May 17/1/9, July 17/6/9, Sept. 17/12/3, Jan. 17/10/3.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 29

Wheat	20,428 cwts.
Linseed	13,614 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	670 cwts.
Gingellyseed	25 cwts.
Poppyseed	58 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,508 cwts.
Castorseed	1,738 cwts.
Rice	33,026 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,699 cwts.
Cottonseed	675 cwts.
Gram	106 cwts.
Joowar	1,113 cwts.
Barley	56 cwts.
Bajree	637 cwts.
Indian sugar	8,668 cwts.
Coal	658 tons.

Sirdar High School

For Boys and Girls

St. I to VII

Sirdar High School has got well trained members on its staff. It has to its credit 66 PER CENT. results for the last October Matriculation Examination. The KINDERGARTEN Classes for Children from 3 to 8 started last year, has fulfilled a public demand. This can be seen from the increasing number of students. This year the Industrial classes are started this year. FEES MODERATE.

It shall re-open on the 7th of June in its new grand premises at SHROFF HOUSE, Khetwadi Back Road.

Admissions open at 379, Lamington Road premises between 9 and 10 a.m.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 29

Following a further small rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 240 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 239/12 on scattered selling. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 240/8 on improved buying but reacted to Rs. 240/4. Locally the undertone of the market is keeping good on reasons given in these columns but foreign advices are not encouraging. If shorts come out to cover, prices will improve in the local market.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened 3 points up and the local market was steady at Rs. 240 for Broach J/A delivery. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	240	8	0
Broach A/M	244	12	0
Oomra July	232	12	0
Oomra D/J	223	12	0
Bengal July	200	0	0
Bengal D/J	186	8	0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 28

SAKELS—	
July	19.58 plus 22
November	19.54 plus 86
ASHMOUNI—	
August	16.68 plus 35
December	15.04 plus 09
GIZA—	
July	19.68 plus 18
November	17.66 plus 06

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 195 October 187 at cross rate 4.93 7/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J//A 1937 239/8 Liverpool July 7.17 Rs. 72 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 244 Liverpool May 1938 7.07 Rs. 65 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 239/8 New York July 12.80 Rs. 48 1/2 at cross rate 4.93 7/8

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 244 New York May 12.83 Rs. 44 3/4 at cross rate 4.93 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, May 29

Warm, light to moderate rainfall in South Texas, scattered showers in Eastern Belt. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 27th May	5,449
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,771,544
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,645,599
Increase	125,945

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 29

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £7-0-6. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 6 points at 110.66. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted at 4.93 7/8. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 20 1/4d. India sold and business was small. New York silver prices were unchanged at 45 cents and Montreal prices declined 5 to 10 points. The local market was quiet to-day with a small business. There was some enquiry for near months but later deliveries were easy.

GOLD—			
Ready	34	12	6
Vaishakh delivery	34	12	6
Jeth delivery	34	8	6
Jeth tejimandi	0	5	6
Ashad delivery	34	6	6
Ashad tejimandi	0	9	0
SILVER—			
Ready	52	10	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	10	0
Jeth delivery	52	12	0
Jeth tejimandi	0	12	0
Ashad delivery	52	15	0
Ashad tejimandi	1	4	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 28

May	45.05 —10
July	44.95 —05
September	45.05 —05

LONDON SILVER

London, May 28

Spot	20 1/4
Forward	20 5/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-6

Tired Liquidation In Steel Shares

Tata Powers Decline

COTTON MILL SHARES BARELY STEADY

BOMBAY, May 29.

Following quiet but steady foreign advices the local Share Bazar opened steady but in the absence of any important support the market ruled easy.

There was a steady flow of tired long liquidation in Tata Steel shares which resulted in a gradual decline in prices.

As pointed out before there is utter absence of outside business and we have now more orderly markets and regulated price movement.

Professional operators have still greater interest in the market and particularly in Steel shares and they are operating more cautiously being afraid of finding themselves in a wrong box.

Thus, until new developments come in, the market is likely to fluctuate within a narrow range. And we think it advisable to take quick turns with moderate profits on either side.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,660 and after advancing to Rs. 1,665 on scattered buying, assumed sagging tendency and prices eased off to Rs. 1,617. Ordinary shares also after touching Rs. 360 declined to Rs. 352. In other sections business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow but Tata Powers were weak on increased selling pressure. Cotton Mill shares were barely steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 29.

		Rs	as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296	4
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	888	12
100	CENTURY	181	14
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4) XD	267	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 5)	172	8
100	Coorla	107	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
	I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-0	
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	137	8
100	GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	195	0
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725	0
100	Indore	51	4
100	Khatau (Rs 2)	82	8
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	305	10
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
250	Madras United	11	0
1.000	Morarji (nil)	1.100	0
250	Model	56	4
50	MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	232	8
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	51	0
100	Phoenix (10)	312	8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77	8
1000	Sholapur (Rs 50)	2,300	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	91	4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	240	0
100	Swan (nil)	103	12
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1300	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40.)	805	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
25-50	Central (As. 12)	33	14
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1527	8
125-500	I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	373	2
50-100	Indian (Rs. 2-8)	138	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	129	8
5	Union (As. 4)	5	10
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	156	0
10	BUNDI (As. 10)	38	12
100	Coimbatore (Rs 10)	221	4
70	Gwalior (Rs. 4)	135	0
160	INDIAN (Rs. 24)	497	8
40	Katni Def (Rs. 83-8-9)	2322	8
100	KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	380	0
75	Okha (Rs. 12)	298	12
10	PUNJAB (As. 12)	28	8
100	SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	490	0
70	United (Rs. 5)	165	0
	INSURANCE		
80-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	1035	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	14	12
17-75	New India (Rs. 4)	43	4
20	Mercantile	55	0
200	Oriental (125)	5455	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	10
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	171	4
1,000	Andhra Valley (Rs. 45)	1660	0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	14
100	Bom. Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10	Broach	14	4
100	Karachi (4)	267	8
100	Poona (4)	285	0
100	Surat (Rs 6)	208	12
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	178	2
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1420	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	910	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 29

Century (181/4) 183 181/14

Bombay Dyeing (888/12) 896 893 895 890 890 887 888

Kohinoor (305) 306 307 305/10

Central India (267/8) 270 267

New Great (236/4) 237 235 232

Simplex (90) 91

Swadeshi (236/4) 240 241 240

Bundi (38/8) 38/4 39 38/12

I Cement (501/14) 502 503 502 500 497

Punjab (28/4) 28/8

Shahabad (493/12) 496 495 490

Tata Hydro (178/2) 177 178/2

Tata Power (1435) 1442 1435 1417 1422 1415 1417 1420

Tram Ord (151/14) 151/9 151/14

T Steel Defd (166) 1660 1655 1665 1635 1640 1622 1627 1617 1621

T Steel Ord (357) 358 360 357/8 356 354 356 353 354 352/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (177/8) 177/8

Bellapur (162/8) 162 163 162

B Steam (272/8) 275 277 275 276 275

B Burma (717/8) 722 720 721 717 720 715

100	C. Province	96	0
100	Dhond Baramati	102	0
100	Gujarat	93	0
100	Mandra Bhon	97	8
100	Pachora Jamner	97	0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500	Tapti Valley	767	8
	MININGS		
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	64	12
30	TATA STEEL DEF (Rs. 7-8)	1621	4
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	352	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5) XD.	313	12
50	B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	162	8
200	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250	BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	275	0
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	715	0
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	237	8
8sh.	B. B. Petrol (nil)	5	2
50	B TELEPHONE (Re. 1-8)	116	0
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	4
2sh.	Indian Copper	3	4
10	Indian I. and Steel XD	41	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	133	2
50	I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	48	0
100	I Radio Defd (12)	610	0
100	I Radio Ord (15)	530	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	615	0
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	27	8
30	PREMIER CON	91	0
25	Tata Oil (nil)	26	4
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1510	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	300	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (TF)	83	0
5	p.c. Central India (T F.)	530	0
7	p.c Katni 1st	136	4
7	p.c Katni 2nd (T F.)	146	4
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	104	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	150	0
7½	p.c Tata Power	1515	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177	8
7	p.c Vishnu	892	8
	DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6	p.c Andhra Valley	110	0
4	p.c Bom Telephone	51	12
7	p.c Sholapur	81	4
7	p.c Tata Hydro	116	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 29

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100
3 per cent 1951/54	101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	96
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/10
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 per cent 1939/44	105/6
5 per cent 1940/43	108/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/14
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	119/7
4 per cent 1953/63	111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore	122
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	107/14
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106/12
5 per cent M Deb 1949	117
5 per cent 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	101/8

Tone very steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, May 29

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
- Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 5/32
- Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
- Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
- Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—
- Bank's selling T T 269 1/2
- Bank's buying T T 267 1/4

PARIS:—
- Bank's selling T T 827
- Bank's buying T T 842

JAPAN:—
- Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from July.)
- Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—
- Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA:—
- Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HUNGKONG:—
- Bank's selling D D 83

SHANGHAI:—
- Bank's selling D D 81 1/8

SINGAPORE:—
- Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—
- Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—
- New York London 4.93.78 28th instant
- Japan London 1/2 29th instant
- Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 29th instant
- Shanghai London 1/2 33/64 29th instant
- Java London 8.96 3/8 29th instant
- London Paris 110.66 28th instant
- London Belgium 29.27 3/4 28th instant
- London Switzerland 21.63 28th instant
- London Berlin 12.30 28th instant
- London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 28th instant
- London New York 4.93.96 28th instant
- London Amsterdam 8.98 5/8 28th instant
- London Italy 93.87 28th instant
- Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near steady forward.
- Gold £7-0-7 27th instant
- Gold £7-0-6 28th instant
- Silver London Ready 20 5/16 27th instant
- Silver London Ready 20 1/4 28th instant
- Silver London Forward 20 3/8 27th instant
- Silver London Forward 20 5/16 28th instant
- Silver New York Ready 45 27th instant
- Silver New York Ready 45 28th instant
- London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 27th instant
- London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant
- London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 27th instant
- London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 28th instant
- Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
- Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
- Call 3/4 per cent.
- 3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
- 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
- Tone:—Steady

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, May 29

July	79.80 plus 29
August	80.30 —30

Sport From All Quarters

"English Cricket Seems Dwarfed"

A Member of the English Party, who returned home tremendously impressed by Australian Cricket, writes:—

"I often wondered how Australia, with its small population, could challenge English cricket so well year by year. Now I understand. It's all really marvellous.

"In the first place, cricket is the national game to a far greater extent than applies in England.

"The whole country seems to 'study' cricket. Parents encourage their boys to master it. The great cricketers are national heroes.

"Bradman, of course, is an outstanding figure, but I was amazed and thrilled to mark the reception given, say, to Fleetwood-Smith when once, in mufti, he came into view of the public at a Test match.

Dwarfed

"And the tests, of course, are great social occasions. You feel, as well as see, the national side to the event.

"English cricket is dwarfed by the magnitude and enthusiasm of the Australian game.

"The grounds at Sydney and Melbourne have to be seen to be realised, especially on Test days, and the Adelaide enclosure, in its picturesque setting, is a sight no cricketer can forget.

"You realise that cricket is in the blood; that parents and everyone encourage and inspire the youngsters to make good at the game.

Ruthless On Age

The resulting thoroughness has produced a vast organisation for finding and developing young players—competitions of varying grades all linked up and all under close observation by officials ever looking for to-morrow's Test players. Nothing escapes the net. One long lesson, I thought it, on how to find Test players.

"State cricket has not the same appeal; it is encountering its problems rather like our county game, but interest in the Tests is terrific.

"The standard of play in grade (club) cricket surprised me. Bradman, of course, is outstanding, but surprisingly few of the remaining Test men over shadow their colleagues.

"There is a progressive touch behind all this planning. Always the eye is on youth. The man in possession, however great a national pet, has to maintain his form to the hilt or be thrust aside to make way for the younger player this discarding is ruthless.

Boxing Exercises in the Sports School, Berlin.

GEORGE PEREIRA

Ceylon's Young 'Varsity Bowler Captures 50 Wickets

George Pereira of Ceylon, who took sixteen wickets against Sir Julian Cahan's tourists at a cost of 23 runs each, has captured 50 wickets so far this year.

Perhaps he would have taken more wickets had he started playing from the commencement of the Ceylon Cricket season. He is expected to play against the Alighar Muslim University team.

VERITY'S CLEVER BOWLING TACTICS

Hedley Verity of Yorkshire, adopting clever bowling tactics and making the batsmen to hit against the spin in the Yorkshire v. Lancashire match, captured six wickets for 36 runs.

Verity returned an analysis of

O.	M.	R.	W.
34	15	32	6

"Are these eggs fresh?"

"Fresh, Ma'am. The hen hasn't missed 'em yet."

HERO-WORSHIPPER IN TROUBLE

James Hobson, able seaman, is an ardent admirer of Don Bradman. But Hobson reared he would not be able to see Bradman in this year's Test Match at Adelaide because his ship was at sea when the match began. To his great joy, however, the ship berthed at Outer Harbour, South Australia, on the morning of the match. That was enough for Hobson. He left his ship and took a train up to Adelaide, arriving at the Oval just as play was about to be resumed after lunch. It is a good way from Outer Harbour to the Oval and Hobson had not much time. He made the most of it, however. Unslinging a camera he burst through the crowd and before anyone could stop him he had run out on to the field. The bowler had begun to run and the umpire had to hold up a hand to stop him. While everybody stared in astonishment. Hobson cooly walked along the crease to where Bradman was standing snapped him, and retreated across the ground. He then climbed a fence—right into the arms of a policeman.

ENGLAND'S STOCK BOWLER IN FUTURE TESTS

A. Pollard, Lancashire's new discovery, has been showing excellent form in County Cricket matches. He is a medium-fast bowler and he is a probable stock bowler in future Test matches.

Playing against last year's County Champions, (Derbyshire) at Manchester, Pollard captured six wickets for 76 runs. In his first spell he allowed only three runs in ten overs and in his second spell he took three wickets for four runs.

In the next match against Glamorgan, Pollard dismissed five batsmen for 60 runs. Capturing the last three wickets for only 5. runs.

FIVE WICKETS FOR EIGHT RUNS

In the Hampshire v. Lancashire match, at Portsmouth on May 14, Lancashire was dismissed for 54 runs. Hill, the young Hampshire medium pace bowler was almost unplayable. He captured five Lancashire wickets for only 8 runs.

James Langridge of Sussex, bowling his off-breaks with good effect, against Glamorgan, at Swansea, followed up his first innings performance of five wickets for 39 runs with five for 75 runs in the second innings.

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SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Each copy issued during the month of May 1937 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

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Don't Miss Your Copy

We Live In The Twentieth Century!

(Continued from page 1)

doubt that we would still have considered Suttee the grandest thing on earth for women.

As a matter of fact Hinduism as practised in India has been most intolerant of women. It denies them the right of inheriting property; it denies widows the right to re-marry, since their lives are considered ended with the death of their husbands. It gives the man in marriage the right to use his wife as he likes, while she is not even allowed the privilege of an occasional protest.

In conventional Islam the position of women is not much different. Women have been kept in purdah until their intelligence has been warped and stunted, until they have been reduced spiritually to the level of pet animals who must come when they are summoned and obey their lords and masters in everything and not think for themselves.

Will "Three years in England" and Mr. Misra please inform me whether or not these handicaps placed by us on our women have left them with any other alternative?

We cannot deny the fact that our women are still economically dependent upon men who do not and will never relish the idea of seeing them economically independent and thus free to do as they please.

I do not plead for the powder puff, the lip stick and the modern dresses which expose the "feminine curves" which Mr. Misra finds so distressing. These things are not the essentials of any civilisation. But all the same I do think that we have neither any right nor any justification to censure the people who do use them.

These things (Mr. Misra please note!) are purely personal requisites and as such it is useless and a waste of time to discuss them.

But I do not hesitate to advocate a new social order to replace the old and threadbare one which no amount of argument will ever convince me is good enough for these times. We have no social ideal that we can look forward to, no programme of social reconstruction that will ultimately lead us out of the present dustbin into which the refuse of centuries has been steadily dumped. Our social ideology is something squeezed out of the seventeenth century and instead of looking forward towards the fulfilment of a new ideal we seem to revert back beyond the middle ages and actually exult in the fact.

Let's Preach To The Moralists

Our present social system has systematically poisoned us and when "Three years in England" says that the society is "too ill" he puts the whole thing into a nutshell, but I would go further than that and say that the society is definitely moribund. We brag about our culture and what we did before even Jesus Christ was born, but with the characteristic arrogance of a decadent people, we will not look—or rather dare not look—at human beings suffering and starving, living in a perpetual hell, because they were born of very young mothers when they gave birth to them, or of women who had suffered from tuberculosis, isolation and neglect; all because we have not the sense to re-adjust the system that has maimed them and us.

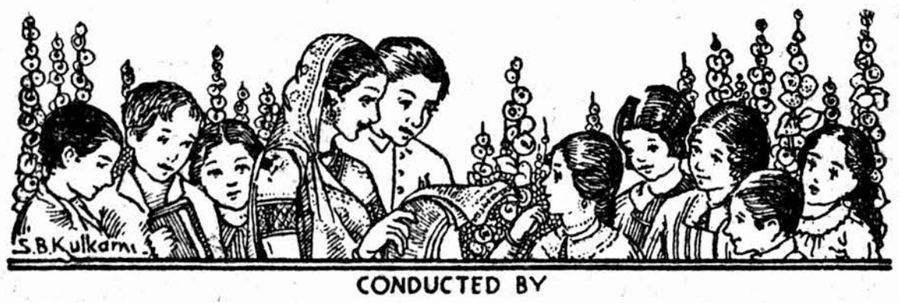
We cannot hope to salvage those whom we have already maimed and whose natural development we have retarded, but we can at least say how sorry we are about it and set about planning for the next generation.

We cannot live in the twentieth century and think in terms of the seventeeth century. It is because we have been doing this that we are so very retrogressive and backward. We cannot even profit by political emancipation unless we learn to disentangle ourselves from the encumbrances of the middle ages. And, in the course of this reorientation of our social ideology, we must learn to see sex in the new perspective, as without a clear perspective of sex we will never have a social ideology which will be either scientific or rational. There is a moral here for the moralist. Incidentally it is about time somebody started preaching to the moralist; it would be rather a change!

"Have you tried our sausages, sir?"

"Yes—and found 'em guilty!"

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We had a very jolly time at Matheran during our week-end trip there on Sunday before last. The children's party had proceeded there already on Saturday afternoon. And I with some other friends arrived at Matheran on Sunday morning. All children had come to receive us at the station, and we were so happy to meet each other.

Dadar Station being convenient to every one at Bombay and the suburbs, we had arranged to meet there, all of us. Our train puffed in at the station at about 8-20 a.m. and no sooner we got into a compartment, then she started, carrying us and the other passengers to their various destinations. It was a lovely sight to see on the way but we were all

"Sunshine Susie."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

thinking of the beautiful sceneries of Matheran.

We had a nice experience of the light railway going from Neral to Matheran. Accustomed as we are to huge railway carriages and engines, this railway looked like a toy practically, in comparison to the other railways. And how fine it was to see it going up the hills, and passing through zig-zaggy narrow paths!

On arriving at Matheran, we had a wash—then lunch—and then we took the group of children with ourselves to see round the place. We enjoyed going up the hillocks. There trees were on the left of us, on the right of us, in front of us and also behind us. These trees on all sides reminded us of the God's great nature flourishing at such places as these by itself, without any human aid!

Children and some of us elders also went a-riding on the horses, which seemed to be one of the indispensable pastimes there. In the evening, we went to "Rugby", where a music band was being played, and a pick of the society had collected. After a short time, we went to the top-most park, and played "Kho-Kho." Oh, that game was such a fun—We really enjoyed it very much.

THE BEAUTY OF MATHERAN

Then, we went to visit the "Artist's Point": It was beautiful, and I do not know how to express that scene further. With green trees all around, one high tree standing in their midst like a monarch, and mountains at the top giving the effect of a crown, the whole surrounding was superb. We saw the other "points" and lakes too—not all though—but the "Artist's Point" was indeed lovely.

Now it was night, and we returned to our abode....But before I end this description, I must tell you of some other things also that I observed. The first was the rickshaw, driven by men—This looked so inhuman: I and my friends dared not enter into these "carriages." Then, wherever you passed by there, you meet the poor folk, half-clothed, and perhaps half-fed: one felt as if poverty itself stared you in the face.....

We expected Matheran to be cold, but you will be surprised to hear that it was as hot as, if not more than Bombay. And the other thing that troubled us a little were the flies. It seems with the entry of "civilisation" at this beautiful hill-station, "nature" also wishes to change its "course." Then, here and there you saw monkeys, which were practically harmless.

Speaking of monkeys, I wish to tell you a funny thing, which even my companions do not know of upto this time. Well, we were all sleeping in one room, but my cot was near a big window. From there, at midnight, a monkey jumped at my bed. It was sudden, and as I woke up from sleep, I was just thinking what to do, when the monkey ran away back from the window. And, I too slept away calmly again without informing any body of what had happened.

Probably when my friends read this account of our trip, they will be surprised much more than yourselves to note this incident, and, I shall feel the more glad for that!.....At last, we left Matheran in the early morning on Monday, and arrived here in the noon. We were in the humdrum life of Bombay once more. And then alone did we realize the quietness and loveliness of such places as Matheran: How we yearn for the rest and seclusion they afford us!

THE TWO MICE

The city mouse lives in a house,
The garden mouse lives in a bower;
He's friendly with the frogs and toads,
And sees the pretty plants in flower!
The city mouse eats bread and cheese,
The garden mouse eats what he can;
We will not grudge him seeds and stocks,
Poor little timid, funny man!

WHERE IS HAPPINESS?

(By Bro. Mangho H. Ajwaney)

Croesus, the King, said to the great Sage Solon that Asia Minor was a very happy place. And the Sage asked him, "Who is the happiest man; I have not seen any one very happy?"

"Nonsense," said Croesus, "I am the happiest man in the world."

"Wait, sir, till the end of your life, don't be in hurry," replied the Sage and went away.

In course of time that King was conquered by the Persians, and they ordered him to be burnt alive. The funeral pyre was prepared, and when poor Croesus saw it, he cried aloud, "Solon! Solon!"

On being asked to whom he referred, he told his story, and the Persian Emperor was kind enough to forgive him.

No person is either so happy or so unhappy as he imagines. He is never so unfortunate or so unhappy as he thinks himself.

It is not the lot of men to be perfectly happy in this world. The only thing which we should do is to make the best of what we receive and obtain, being as comfortable and as happy as our circumstances allow.

If only we could persuade ourselves to be quiescent when we are happy! Let happiness alone. Stir not an inch; speak not a word; happiness is your life-long chum—hold her hand and be still.

BRAIN TESTS

(By Bro. Jacob Issacs)

Just read the following statements and see if they are right or wrong.

1. Clay contains a large percentage of aluminium.
2. The mirrors of the largest telescope are coated with a thin layer of pure silver.
3. The longest bridge in the world is the Tay in Scotland.
4. The female ostrich is a careful nest builder.
5. The Babylonians tried to predict the future by observing the size and position of sun spots.
6. Saturn is the largest of the planets.
7. The onagar is a kind of wild ass.

Right Answers

Here are the right solutions of the above statements. Just find out for yourself how far you were correct.

(1) Right Upto 20 per cent.
(2) Wrong. Aluminium is being used, e.g., for the new 200-inch telescope.
(3) Yes.
(4) Wrong. The male builds the nest.
(5) Wrong. Sun spots were not observed before 1610. A telescope is essential.
(6) Wrong. Jupiter which weighs 300 times as much as the earth.
(7) Right. Found in Syria.

"DARLING"

(Sent by Bro. K. N. Puri).

My first is in duck, but not in fowl;
My second's in Chair, but not in stool;

Gymnastic exercises during leisure hours.

A young constructor of glider models.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My third is in girl, but not in boy;
My fourth is in doll, but not in toy;
My fifth is in ink, but not in pen;
My sixth is in women, also in men;
My seventh is in goddess, but not in dame;
My whole is a most endearing name?

RIDDLES
(Sent by Sis. Margaret Andrews)

What sea would a man like to be in on a wet day?

A dry attic (Adriatic).

When is a baby like a breakfast cup?

When it's a tea-thing (a-teething).

Where did Queen Elizabeth go on her tenth birthday?

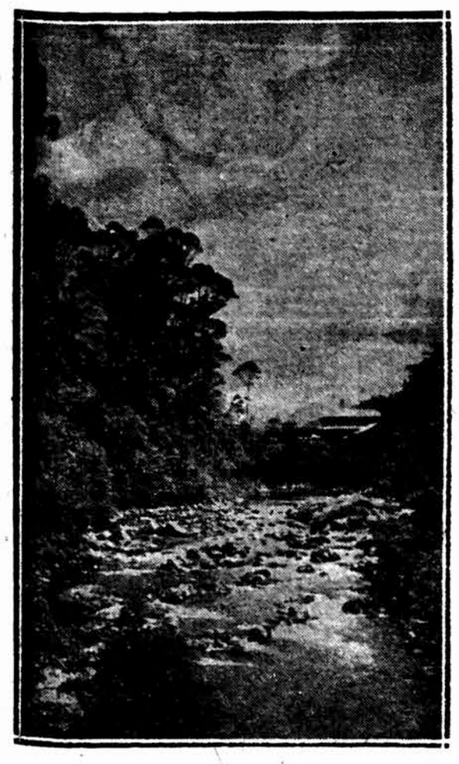
Into her eleventh year.

Why is O the noisiest of vowels?

Because all the rest are inaudible.

Why is coffee like a dull axe?

They both have to be ground before using.



A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.
(Photo by Arthur Francis.)

Why are teeth like verbs?

Because they are regular, irregular, and defective.

A LETTER RACK
(Sent by Bro. Maneck Sonavala)

This useful little article is made from a long strip of cardboard. At the top of your strip draw, in pencil a curve. Next, divide your board into thirds across the width, and draw a line across to mark the bottom third. Run a penknife along this line once, so as to enable you to make a neat fold, and then fold up the bottom third to form a flap.

Paint a pretty design upon the flap, and the top, and then make a small hole at each of the top corners of the flap. Also make two holes just at the back of the latter.

Now take a piece of ribbon, knot one end, and thread it through the left-hand corner of the flap, and the hole at the back of it. Then bring your ribbon across the back of your rack, and thread it through into the right-hand corner of the flap. Pull the flap outwards to leave room for the letters, and knot the ribbon.

MAKE PICTURES
(Sent by Sis. Zarina Ahemad).

Cut out pictures of animals and birds from old magazines and advertisements. Paste all the pictures on a thin card board and cut each one carefully.

Then divide each picture in arms, legs, and other parts of body and cut them. Put all the sections in a box and shake it well. Any number of players can take part in this jolly game.

Let all the players sit round and pass the box round inviting each player to take one piece until the box is empty.

Any player who constructs an animal or a bird first is the winner.

CATCH YOUR CHUM
(Sent by Bro. Jaysukh Munim)

Start off by saying: "How many letters in the alphabet?"

"Twenty-six," he will reply.

Then ask: "And how many letters in the post office?"

He will be puzzled and say, "It is impossible to state the correct number," or make a similar remark.

Then add: "I know. There are thirteen letters in 'the post office.'"

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address

Who called the child "poor"?

and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

GUARDING THE CORN FIELDS

These village children are seen standing on a booth to drive away birds etc., from eating away the corns. This picture appears on the cover of the May issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

OUR WEEK-END TRIP TO MATHERAN

(1) Sheila taking a cup of milk; (2) Poverty that stared you right in the face at Matheran; (3) Idea of a rickshaw!

(Left) The Children's Party; (Middle) Viewing From the Window; (Right) The Workers' Group. Mr. Namle Bhai, Secretary, Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari; Mr. Ranchhod Das, Manager, "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper"; and Mr. M. Jacob, an enthusiatic worker.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

RADIANT HEAT AS A HEALING FACTOR

The second meeting of "The Medical and Herbalists' Co-operation Union" was held at Frankfort-on-Main, and the main subject under discussion was "The Theory and Practice of Radiant Heat as a Healing Factor in Medicine, including Diathermancy and short wave therapacy." Not only the customary medical methods of hot baths and hot compressions were examined but also the application of heat by means of modern complicated apparatus. It is now possible to project heat rays on to certain single internal organs without affecting the rest of the body.

DISEASE AND ITS CURE

The Modern Approach To Problems Of Medicine

(By "OBSERVATEUR".)

It is not without serious misgivings that one follows the so-called controversy about the claims of allopathic and homoeopathic therapeutics respectively, that have been advanced by the partisans of these so-called 'systems' and it is necessary, I think, in the interests of the general public that the question of disease and cure should be approached in a rational, if necessarily unheroic, manner.

Role Of The Doctor

It is nonsense to talk of 'cure' with reference to disease except for the professional charlatan or quack and no system of medicine in the history of disease is known that could procure a cure that does not carry with it a certain amount of qualification. In cancer, for instance, a five-year survival is termed cure.

It is possible, again, to attack tuberculosis of the human lung in its early stage so that the patient could live afterwards in relative good health: but no cure in such a case, is conceivable that could restore to the impaired organ the condition of the normal healthy living. In the treatment of disease, the role of the therapist is strictly defined: he (or she) has to meet the given situation first by correct diagnosis followed up with a treatment that is calculated to create conditions favourable for arrest of the progress of the disease and recovery, in so far as it is possible, in a given situation, into the normal functions of the organism. The process of cure is not controlled by medicine.

A Modern Approach

That is the position of modern medicine accepted by the most eminent authorities in the field. One of them recently admitted that "we are just a mental poultice" and that 'while there are a hundred prescriptions there is hardly a single cure'. When Goethe makes his Mephisto advise the student launching into the study of medicine to cultivate the bedside manner and grade his pressure of the hand in the case of lady patients to the exact degree, consistently with the requirements of the fashionable practice he envisages the situation to which modern medicine is inevitably responding. The approach towards disease, not merely as a condition of bodily ill-health but one presenting complications of the patient's nervous organisation, has been profoundly influenced in recent years since the great Charcol pioneered in this field. To-day even the most conservative quarters yield to the demands of this situation and one has only to run up the contents of the important medical journals to get this statement confirmed.

The Human Touch

I am mentioning this here to emphasise the fact that the position of allopathic medicine is not so simple as the persons throwing challenges to each would lead us to believe and it is extremely regrettable in the interests of the medical science that it should be reduced to the level of huckstering. There is hardly any question of demonstrating the superior claims of any particular system in a newspaper controversy as such claims could be substantiated only in the field of practice. It is impossible to establish claims in behalf of any system because, in actual practice, it is factors like personal judgment, experience, as well as knowledge and professional training not to mention a certain amount of human interest and idealism that count for a great deal in the results of treatment. The factor of the very vital relationship between doctor and patient (that is where "the mental poultice" with its considerable therapeutic value comes in) has been, stressed by several important authorities with considerable experience in the widest field of practice. Startling as this may sound, it is well-known that a greater diagnostic insight is obtained, shall one say, in a case of diabetes if the doctor himself were afflicted with it.

Local Situation

Unless the medical science were to be reduced to the level of the boxing-ring, the idea of a demonstration of the kind suggested in the columns of this journal must be strongly deprecated as lacking in professional dignity. The absence of medical control, deplorable as it is, has to be accepted as arising out of local conditions which fail unfortunately to receive any consideration from the profession. Quacks flourish and their existence is suffered because in the district areas the problems of medical aid would be worsened if quackery were prohibited. But, relief is in the circumstances regarded as better than no relief. How can the profession make a grievance out of a situation that they are practically doing nothing to improve?

CHELA BHAN

(Continued from Page 7)

only do they wish to please Chela Bhan, but they are very fond of his wife, who always feeds them well before they return with Chela Bhan's food.

As the shadows grow longer, and the sun has passed the village pond, the students' voices grow louder. The busy day is coming to an end. With a big noise the students try to impress Chela Bhan, but they are very they have learnt the "tables." It is time for them to go home. When the cows are returning from the fields and the shadow of the western wall is crossing the eastern wall the school day comes to an end. The students are packing their books and pens in their satchels. Chela Bhan is busy shutting the windows of the schoolroom. One by one they say good night and disappear out of the little doorway in the brick wall.

Chela Bhan is left all alone to lock the school door. He has been doing that for nearly ten years. But he will not have to do it for very long now. In a few days a new teacher is coming from the Big Town. He is a young man of twenty and is "properly educated."

Chela Bhan never went to a school. He was educated by the village priest and long before the village school was built Chela Bhan used to teach in the village temple.

Chela Bhan's teaching career is coming to an end. The "Government" has decided to take charge of the village school and appoint a person who will be able to teach English.

Chela Bhan has locked the main door and takes his way homewards. In the village square he sees some of his pupils playing and running. He thinks of their new teacher. Will they take to him? Will they like him? Will he understand them? Will they understand him?

Chela Bhan is sad.

Three years ago he went to the Big Town for a day. There he heard some Baboos and Munshies speaking English. "Git mit, git mit git mit"—that is what it sounded like to him.

He thinks of his own students learning English. Will they too become Baboos and talk "Git mit, git mit"? Will they too begin to dress like the Baboos and the Sahib?

He sees a couple of his pupils in loin-clothes chasing a donkey. He sees them jump on the beast's back. Now they are happy. They are shouting they are singing.

What will they look like when dressed like the Sahib.....?

Chela Bhan pauses for a few seconds. He is sad. He sees the cows returning home. He sees the shepherd driving his flock. He hears the bleating of a calf in the distance and he hurries home because it is milking-time.

—"Manchester Guardian."

SIX RULES OF CHILD SAFETY

1 Choose a safe place to cross the road.

2 Stand still at the side of the road and wait for safe gap in traffic before starting to cross. If with younger children hold on to them.

3 Safest crossings are those controlled by police, or where there are pedestrian crossing signal lights.

4 Remember the danger of coming from behind or in front of a vehicle and watch out the whole time. Do not dawdle or run. Do not dodge about.

5 Remember that the driver is doing his best. He does not want to run down any child, and children also must take every care in order to avoid an accident.

6 Always (1) STOP. (2) LOOK right and left. (By careful in one-way streets). If all clear, with a last glance for traffic, (3) CROSS.

Specially recommended for schoolchildren by Dr. Mary Anthony—taken from "Child Safety" bulletin.

"PLEES TECHUR"

Why They Missed School

Parents' excuses for the non-attendance of little Willie at school are doubtless much the same the world over, but in Australia's pioneering "outback," they are sometimes, if ambiguous, paradoxically very much to the point. Australian News quotes two examples recently received by a "bush" school teacher. "Please," runs the first, "excuse Cocil being absent, as he has to go to the doctor with his face. He has had it a long time, and it is spreading." The second parent who, in adopting the new spelling, still further simplified matters with, "please teechur, Bil as beliac."

ARTIFICIAL VITAMIN PRODUCTION

News of importance to medicine has just arrived from the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, at Heidelberg University, wnere the famous research chemist, Dr. Richard Kuhn, and his collaborator Mr. Morris, have achieved a synthesis of Vitamin A. The importance of the new discovery is not contained merely in the fact that one of the most puzzling life essentials can be made in the laboratory, but that its chemical properties are now known to the scientist.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN BARODA: SOME UNNOTICED MONUMENTS

(Continued from page 9)

and am glad to say that within a short period of a few weeks I have succeeded in opening a portion of what appears to be the old aqueduct which was constructed by Siddharaja, the famous ruler of mediaeval Gujarat, who flourished between 1904 to 1143 A.D. He got a canal dug from the river Sarasvati and, as is shown by a "prasasti" now partly preserved in an inscription built into a temple at Patan, brought it to the extensive tank called Sahasralinga talao which he got dug in his capital. This canal was of immense help for irrigation in those days and the prosperity of Patan or old Anahilawada was to a large extent due to it. For digging this canal the record compared Siddharaja to the epic hero Bhagiratha who is said to have brought the Ganges from the Himalaya. Two rows of stone columns forty-six in all standing "in situ" and the basement of two pavillions (?) one of which has strong stone walls, a number of colossal stone lintels as well as capitals have also been found. The manner in which these heavy lintels are thrown down would indicate that this wholesale destruction of these once beautiful structures might have been due to some seismic catastrophe. The accompanying photographs gives a general view of the excavations on this part of the site, A and B marking the rows of pillars. One complete carved column and a number of white marble-slabs carved as well as plain belonging to an old S'iva temple, now destroyed, have also been excavated. The column is represented by the photograph herein reproduced.

The establishment of the Archaeological Department in the State is due to the interest His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad takes in Archaeology, and scholars interested in ancient art and history of India are thankful to him and to his enlightened Government headed by Sir V. T. Krishnama Chariar for the help so readily given to promote the noble cause of scientific research in the State.

EDUCATION IN SWEDEN

Scientific Study In Trade And Professional Subjects Special Features Of Universities

At the head of the Swedish educational system is the Ministry of Public Worship and Education, subordinate to which are all institutions for higher and lower education, with the exception of a few special vocational institutions (e.g. military and agricultural schools. The institutions which provide for the public education of children (elementary education) and higher school education (secondary education) of various kinds are immediately subordinate to a central government authority, the Board of Education, which is divided into four departments, one for public and private secondary schools, one for elementary schools, one for trade schools, and one statistical department. The Board of Education consists of a Director-General, 14 members, a head of the Statistical Department inspectors, advisers and a number of lower officials. Each of the three departments first mentioned is under a departmental chief.

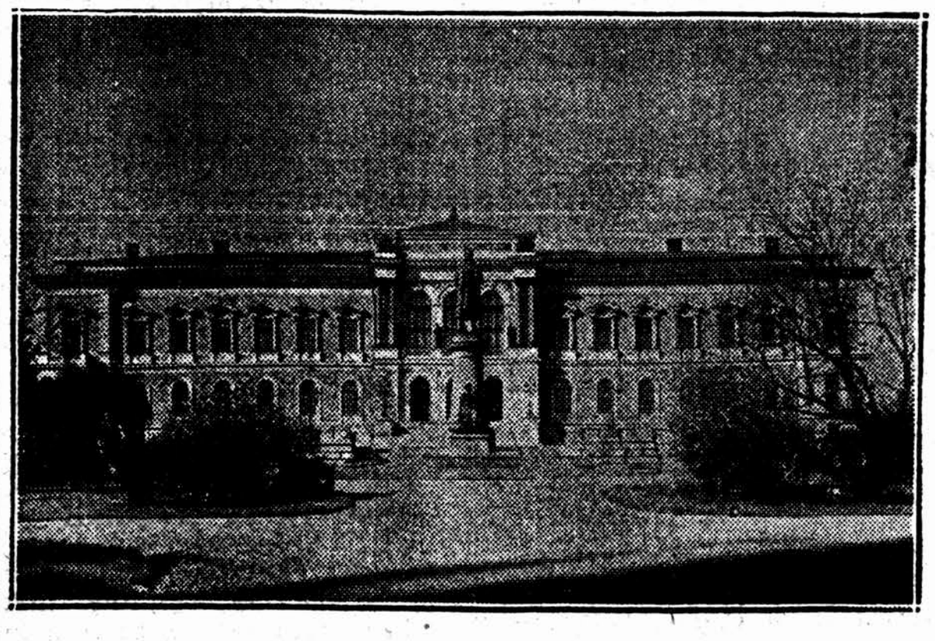
Sweden possesses two State Universities, one at Uppsala, founded in 1477, and one at Lund, founded in 1668. In addition there is in Stockholm a State Medical Faculty called the Caroline Medico-Surgical Institute. At each of the two universities there are four faculties, Theology, Law, Medicine and Philosophy, the last mentioned divided into a section for the Humanities and one for Mathematics and Science.

In addition to the State Universities there are two Private Universities, one in Stockholm and one in Gothenburg. The former includes a complete Mathematics and Natural Science section,a complete section for Law and Political Science, and a partial section for the Humanities. The University of Gothenburg has a Numanistic cessection only.

Both these Private Universities have the same right as the State Universities to hold examinations and, within their faculties, to confer degrees up to that of doctor.

The supervision of the Universities and the Caroline Institute is exercised by the Chancellor for the Universities of the Kingdom, who also supervises the two Private Universities. The University Chancellor is appointed by the King after election by the University. His local representatives have until 1934 been as Vice-Chancellors: in Uppsala the Archbishop and in Lund the Bishop of Lund.

With the retirement of the present Vice-Chancellors their offices cease to exist. The immediate control of each University is in the hands of the Rector Magnificus, who is elected from among the professors and has at his side the Academic Assembly (i.e. all the professors of the University) and the Academic Consistories (the greater and the lesser,) which consist of a certain limited number of professors.



The University of Upsala.

In addition to the professors, there are at the Universities laboratory demonstrators, demonstrators in practical anatomy (prosectors), etc., also lecturers who are called "docents" and do not fill permanent posts, teachers of foreign languages, called "lectors", and certain other officials.

The academic year consists of a spring them and an autumn term In order to enter a University it is necessary to have passed the general matriculation examination. As the instruction at these institutions is largely free, the Universities are attended by pupils from all classes of the community.

Each faculty confers the degree of "Kandidat" (approximately equivalent to a B.A.) and "Licentiat" (approximately equivalent to an M. A.) A "Licentiat" may proceed to the degree of "doktor" by publishing and publicly defending a thesis. A qualifying examination for teachers at the State Secondary Schools (ambetsexamen) may also be taken in the Faculty of Philosophy, which carries with it the title of "Magister" of Philosophy.

At certain institutions advanced scientific training in Trade and Professional Subjects is given. Institutions of that kind are: the High School of Forestry in Stockholm, the (private) Commercial University Colleges in Stockholm and Gothenburg, the Agriculture Dairy University College of Ultuna (near Uppsala), the Alnarp Agriculture, Dairy and Garden Institute (near Lund) the Central Gymnastic Institute in Stockholm, for the training of teachers of gymnastics and remedial exercises, the High School of Arts in Stockholm, the Academy of Music in Stockholm, the Institute of Dentistry in Stockholm, the Pharmaceutical Institute in Stockholm, the Institute of Dentistry in Stockholm, for the training of pharmacists, and the Veterinary College in Stockholm, for the training of pharmacists, and the Veterinary College in Stockholm. In addition there are the Higher Military Colleges.

FOREIGN STUDENTS.

Persons who have passed an examination equivalent to the Swedish general matriculation examination at a foreign educational institution may obtain permission to study at a Swedish University on the same conditions as Swedish students. They must, however, show proof that they are studying at a foreign State University (in the case of certain North American educational institutions special regulations are, however, in force) and obtain the permission of the lesser Academic Consistory. The public lectures held at the Universities are free and open to all, foreign students being thus included. In order to take a degree they must, however obtain permission from the Government.

Regulations similar in all essentials are also in force for the Private Universities.

Foreign students who enter the university must, like Swedish students, be entered in one of the Student Associations at the University ("nations") and pay certain fees to these associations. At State Universites the public instruction is free, but fees must be paid for participation in private courses. At the Private Universities fees are charged by the term.

Foreign students may study at other educational institutions of university character. The regulations in such cases vary at the different institutions. In certain cases permission must be obtained from the Government. Preference is given to Swedish students.

Finally it should be mentioned that extensive Free Popular Educational Work is carried on in Sweden in many different forms. Among these may be mentioned People's High Schools, which have been spoken of above. Further, during recent years, public libraries have increased considerably, and popular educational scientific lecturing activities are carried on throughout the country. Broadcasting has also been introduced for schools and for free popular educational work. So called study circles, i.e. small associations from among the mass of the population, which carry or studies in common have sprung up in many places. Finally, vacation courses for studies of a popular scientific character are organized at the State and Private Universities.

The State contributes considerable annual grants to all these different kinds of popular educational work.

Soviet Spreads Its Wings Over Arctic

(Continued from page 8)

been made over by the new Soviet regime. Until recently, the vast river system of northern Siberia, providing waterways navigable less than four months a year, was the only way of reaching the interior. In a straight line, for example, only seventy miles separates the Yenisei River port of Dudinka from Norilsk, where rich deposits of nickel have been discovered. Travelling from one to the other, however, actually meant a 1,600-mile journey by way of two rivers and the Arctic Ocean! Now the northernmost railroad in the world is bringing the nickel across intervening mountains to Dudinka, for ocean-going steamships to carry to market.

Side by side with reindeer-drawn sleighs may now be seen such strangely contrasting modern vehicles as automobiles with skis and tractor, treads, and "aero-sleds"—a novel creation of Soviet engineers for arctic use. Driven by air propellers, these machines travel over the snow at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Their forty-two-horsepower motors do not require the highest test gasoline, burning a mixture of gasoline and kerosene known as "ligroin." A machine shop at Gorkii has begun turning them out in mass production, and soon an arctic settler with a flair for joy-riding will be able to buy one for about 2,400 dollars. Amphibian aero-sleds that will travel on ice, snow, or water also have been developed.

Aerodrome At The Pole!

Meanwhile, the Soviet is pushing its explorations still farther north. A recent objective of the ice breaker "Sadko" was to follow out a mysterious open-water channel, at some points only 600 feet or so wide, apparently cut through the ice by an extension of the warm Gulf Stream. Instead of leading in a direction that might benefit ships of the Northern Sea Route, as scientists had hoped, the unexplored trial took them toward the north pole. Cruising freely in open water, flanked by barriers of impassable ice, the "Sadko" one day reached the northernmost point ever attained by a vessel under control of its pilot—a latitude of eighty-two and a fraction degrees, less than 630 miles from the pole itself!

On the same cruise, the 'Sadko' discovered a whole crop of new islands in the "white spot" on the map between Franz Josef Land and Severnaya Zemlya—an unexpected area as large as Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined. One oval spot of land twenty-eight miles long and eleven miles wide, christened Ushakov Island, offers special interest because of its strategic location as a possible air base for the U.S.-to-Russia air line.

Now, crack air pilots of the Soviet Union have proposed a breath-taking scheme—no less than parachuting to the north pole! From 'planes flying over it, their plan would be to land an exploring party completely equipped with provisions, scientific apparatus, radio transmitters, and even sledges and dog teams, just as troops and guns have been landed by 'chute in recent Soviet military experiments. After having obtained invaluable weather and scientific data, the explorers would prepare a landing field for aviators to pick them up again. Impracticable as the scheme might at first appear, it seems scarcely more fantastic than the wonders that Soviet pioneers of the arctic already have accomplished.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

ELE...C BULB DOUBLES ITS OWN POWER

Shorter and less than half as wide as a conventional 200-watt lamp, an experimental electric bulb just developed by General Electric Company engineers produces the same amount of light although it draws only 100 watts of current. Actually one bulb within another, the lamp employs two specially designed electrodes to produce an arc in the presence of mercury and a small amount of argon gas. When first switched on, the bulb emits a faint bluish glow which gradually builds up into a brilliant stream of light. The mercury bulb can be used in conjunction with filament lamps to produce a better quality of illumination

ANTS HELP BUILD ROAD

Hard, gritty material manufactured by ants in building their underground homes is being used by highway engineers to surface a motor road now under construction in the French colonies in Africa. The supply is declared to be unlimited, for when part of the gritty substance is removed from the giant ant hills that dot the route, the ants promptly replace it.

SELF-SERVICE GROCERY STORE

Electricity replaces floor clerks in a novel self-service grocery store just opened in Memphis, Tenn. A customer simply inserts an "electric" key into slots opposite the glass-encased food items she wants to buy. This actuates a master control mechanism which records each choice. When the shopping is completed, the cashier plugs the customer's key into a master socket, the goods ordered come out of a chute from the storage shelves, and an adding machine totals the cost.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

A NEW WAY TO HURRY PLANTS

The growth of plants has been accelerated by the application of electricity in more ways than one. For example, a grown plant can be made to flower more frequently and produce larger blooms by placing it under strong electric lamps.

But here is a new application of electricity to plants, and at a very early stage in their growth.

An insulated electric cable is laid wherever it is desired to plant seedlings, the cable lying a few inches below the level of the soil. At intervals along the cable the insulating covering has been cut away; and it is just above these points that the seedlings are planted.

When the current is switched on, a gentle heat is applied at just the right spots to speed-up the growth of the plants. A voltage up to 110 can be used.

Such a method is scarcely economic for the ordinary farmer or gardener, even if his electricity is very cheap. But it is a paying proposition in the case of expensive fruit for which there is a demand before its normal season begins.

Electric current so applied not only makes the plants bloom and fruit more quickly. It also produces a higher yield.

RIGHT AND LEFT WINGERS PSYCHO-ANALYSED

"A psycho-analysis of Right and Left in politics" was the subject of Mr. J. C. Flugel, Professor of Phychology at London University, at a meeting arranged in connection with the Workers' Esperanto Movement at Manchester. Opening remarks by the Chairman (Mr. Robert Roberts), Professor Flugel's ..cture and discussion and conversation were in Esperanto.

Professor Flugel dealt in considerable detail with the discoveries of psychoanalysts and his main theme was that the fundamental thing underlying a great deal of the difference in attitude towards all that was implied by Right and Left in politics was determined by the attitude of the child to the father. The father became the symbol of authority and there were the two tendencies, one to obey, the other to rebel. The speaker applied the theory to ten categories, or phases of life, and amongst other things, specified loyalty to the group as compared with loyalty to a single leader.

AVIATION RESEARCH

Opening Of German Academy

General Goering, German Minister for Air, recently inaugurated a German Academy for Aviation Research. The Academy consists at present of 40 ordinary and 45 extraordinary members, all of whom are men who have achieved some outstanding success in aviation. The German Air Minister is President and the Minister for Education and Research has been made an honorary member.

At the opening meeting the head of the research department of the Krupp manufacturing firm gave an address on "The Raw Material Situation and Technical Problems in the Iron Industry." The speaker referred to the difficulties which beset the German iron industry. Iron ore is only to be found in small quantities in Germany and supplies from Germany's colonies are no longer possible. It was a matter, he continued, of making the most of what was available and producing high quality steel with a minimum of raw material. He quoted an example of German razor blade band steel, which, he said, was to-day equal in quality to the foreign product.

BARKLESS DOGS

Contingent From Africa Arrives In England

Mute but far from "dumb," four voiceless hunting dogs, the first of their breed ever to be seen in England, were exhibited at a recent international kennel show held in London. Short-haired and with sharply pointed ears, the curious animals have never been known to bark. The dogs are called "Basenjis," and were imported from Africa, where they are used for hunting by some of the remote tribes inhabiting the central part of the continent.

TROTSKY SAYS HE WON'T KILL STALIN

"I do not intend to kill Stalin," Trotsky said at the "trial" being conducted at his house, near Mexico City, by Friends of Trotsky Organisation

"We staged the February and October revolutions in 1917 without violence," said Trotsky. "When the hour for a new political revolution comes it will be so powerful that bureaucracy will act as cowardly and as pitifully as the Czar in the February revolution."

The "trial" is designed to clear Trotsky of the charges made against him at recent Moscow terrorist trials

LABORATORY FREEZES ODORS

Tests Help To Free Sleeping Cars From Obnoxious Smells

Freezing a small and carrying it back to the laboratory for examination is the unique feat accomplished in recent tests designed to free sleeping cars of stale odors. The air in air-conditioned cars is recirculated, and the odors of smoke, cooking, and a general mustiness tend to accumulate. A small suction apparatus was arranged to draw air continually from the car at a regular rate, and pass it through a tube kept very cold by dry ice. All the moisture in the air, along with any odors, condensed and froze inside the tube. At the end of the trip, the tube was brought to the laboratory and warmed to release the concentrated smells. Odors were measured by determining the amount of fresh air necessary to make the bad smell imperceptible. As a result of these tests, a filter, using activated carbon, the ingredient of early World War masks, has been devised for use in the air-conditioning equipment.

WICKS KEEP PLANTS WATERED

To insure your potted plants' getting enough water while you are away from home for any extended period, try the little stunt illustraetd at the right. Place a pail of water on a box behind and a little above the plants. Cut strips of cotton flannel 3 in. wide and long enough to reach from the bottom of the inside of the pail to the plants. Fasten a small weight to each end of each strip to hold it firmly in place. These wicks will carry enough moisture to the plants to keep them alive as long as the large supply of water in the central reservoir holds out.—George L. Gilbert.

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THE PROBLEM OF SOCIALISM

(Continued from page 10)

at least in England, and they are to be found in every country. But I do not suppose that the problem of the declassed intellectual who takes to active politics is so easy. Many of the class prejudices are bound to remain in him as also his class stamp. These he cannot entirely be free from, nor should we insist upon it because by joining hands with struggling humanity he need not necessarily or compulsorily, live the half-starved life of the worker, because if he is in a country like India, he will not be able to work at all. His function is not to swell the ranks of the proletariat, but to give them the right lead. Marxism does not teach that all Marxists should live like workers, distribute all they earn to the poor, for only then can they be real socialist (What the acceptance of socialism means is the identification of one's interests with those of the masses and working for the establishment of socialism.) This is a common enough objection levelled against socialists by the bourgeois. But by distributing all that the socialist earns to the poorer workers or by merely living like proletarians the problem of socialism was neither solved nor is going to be. What we want is a serious, wholehearted political worker who will not merely talk socialism with people of his own class or just discuss theory with a few intellectuals, but will bring about class-consciousness among the workers themselves, and strive directly for the goal he has in view.

Nevertheless, "The Road to Wigan Pier" is a book which sroould be read by all interested in this problem. Such an indictment of English socialists as is contained in this book written by a socialist himself is not out of place, and I recommend it to my readers who should read it for humanitarian or socialist point of view, or just for its interesting and vigorous style.

AHMED ALI.

JAINACHARYA ATMANANDJI

JAINACHARYA ATMANAND CENTENARY COMMEMORATION VOLUME. Edited by Mohanlal Dalichand Desai, Advocate, Bombay, published by Jainacharya Shri Atmanand Janma Satabdhi Smarak Samiti. Price Rs. 3/- (pages, 800).

This centenary volume containing a variety of articles in English Hindi and Gujarati and covering about 800 pages is a large-sized production which depicts the life of the late Jainacharya Atmaramji alias Vijayanand Suri and contains articles of historical, metaphysical and antiquarian interest. The late Atmaramji who passed away in 1896 A. D. was a great Jain scholar and was invited to the World's Parliament of Religions held in Chicago, U.S.A. in 1893 A. D. where he deputed Mr. Virchand R. Gandhi for the purpose of representing Jainism on his behalf where the latter got good hearing. The volume under review contains interesting articles depicting the said subject also from the pen of various writers of great renown. The English portion of the volume covering about 200 pages contains interesting articles about Jainism written by well-known scholars like Dr . W. Schwbring, Dr. Bhatacharya and Dr. Hoernle and every article has distinctive features. The articles on iconography and antiquity are also equally interesting without being verbose.

The Hindi portion of the volume contains over 200 pages mostly dealing with the life of the revered saint from different angles of vision and also articles of high metaphysical interest. Some of the reviews bear the imprint of learned criticism and deserve special notice.

The Gujarati part of the volume takes about 400 pages and contains articles from pens of scholars Jain as well as non-Jain.

The volume is interspersed with photographs of the departed saints and of the writers of various articles and also of the officers who worked on the Samiti under whose auspices the volume has been prepared.

Prominent scholars like Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhavery and Sjt. Govindbhai Hathibhai have contributed their articles to the volume which contains sufficient learning amply to repay reading.

There are important Sanskrit, Gujarati and Hindi verses also and they are really illuminating to those who can carefully follow it. In short, scholars taking interest in matters religious and those interested in the principles of Jainism or inquiries into the mode of living and thought of a Jain ascetic will find this book interesting in many respects.

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OB/317

Was Nandadevi Realy Conquered?

(Continued from page 6)

locality, at least 3,000 feet high which they claim to have covered in 9 hours arduous task, according to the statement of the leader, by cutting steps over the snow and with eight breaths at each step and short halts after 10 space. If one calculates the length of time spent by them in this way, it would have cost them a few days, nay, even weeks, to achieve their goal, on such higher altitudes and rarefied atmosphere, as is mentioned by them.

The return journey from the top to the bivouac camp was completed within two hours, which is explicit from the following:—

"The two set out to return and regained the bivouac in two hours. From this they descended on the following day to the IV camp, which was next evacuated. Snow fell during the descent and so often as before....."

As the porters had already left them, all members of the party themselves carried the tentage, baggage and provision to the higher camps. There is no mention in their report as to how and in what way, and what provision they took with them to protect themselves from intense cold during those final stages to be covered within last three or four days of their ascent and descent. But, no account on any nature is available of their final venture. There was no serious misfortune except the death of poor Kitar, a gallant porter, from Darjeeling, at the Advance camp on their return journey.

There is, also, no account of the collection of any scientific data or valuable research in these contributed articles either by the leader or any of the partymen.

It is worthwhile to note here that the Simla Correspondent of the "Times of India" reported the event just after their conquest, gist of which is given below:—

On September 12, 1936 a special correspondent of the "Times of India", from Simla, in his dispatch proclaimed the conquest of Nandadevi by the Anglo-American expedition, announcing that the intrepid mountaineers reached the summit on August 29. He gives no details, but confines himself to describing the previous qualifications of the members, their equipment, transport and the location of Nandadevi with its magnificent scenery scattered over the adjoining peaks, and previous attacks made from time to time to scale its peak and scale its glaciers and so on. In the same issue the paper also mentions the congratulatory telegrams sent by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of U. P. No mention has been made by the paper as to how Their Excellencies got the information of the conquest. In fact, there is no communication possible to prompt the news from a spot of so loneliness, surrounded on all sides by hills and mountains, in the interior of the Nandadevi basin, where the members of the expeditionary party had been shut in from the outside world.

The report goes to say that the Viceroy and the Governor of U.P. sent their congratulatory telegrams on September 13, and received an acknowledgment on September 19, from the party after a week, addressed, to the Private Secretary, in the following terms:—

"Please convey H. E. the grateful thanks of the British-American party. All are well."

There is no mention of any previous telegrams or message mentioning the conquest from the members of the party sent to the Viceroy and the Governor of U. P. published in the "Times of India" or any other paper. It is not even stated by the paper whether any wireless message from the party was received either in Simla or at Nainital. It is, therefore, worth considering here how without having any information in hand. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of U.P. sent telegrams of felicitations. Either the "Times of India" did not publish those messages or Their Excellencies sent congratulatory messages on the basis of the report appearing in the "Times of India," which seems to be more probable.

The Ranikhet correspondent of the same paper discloses something quite contrary. He refers to the desertion of the porters, shortage of food-stuff and other misfortunes that befell the expeditionists entirely leaving them destitute.

From a subsequent issue of the "Times of India," the following is quoted by its special correspondent from Ranikhet:—

".....Of the expeditionists only Mr. Tilman has so far returned to Ranikhet, and others are shortly expected. But it is learnt that they are doing well."

The learned correspondent of the esteemed paper has not given any account of the interview nor described any details available from Mr. Tilman, regarding the failure or success of the party. As a matter of fact the Ranikhet correspondent of the paper must have been a closer contact with the expeditionists and should have been in a better position to furnish reliable facts than the Simla correspondent, who seems to be more presumptuous while the former singularly remains reticent. In fact, these dispatches invest the story with the colour of stunt. The whole story seems to have had its origin either in the fanciful musings of the Special correspondent of the paper in Simla or may have emanated from the fertile imagination of a journalist at the Head-Office.

The most surprising feature is the fact that, even, on their safe return from the expedition, neither any member of the party nor the leader issued any statement to the press, claiming success or failure, like Everest or other Himalayan climbers, narrating their difficulties and achievements. On the contrary all remained silent, till their departure.

On the whole whatever may be the fate of the conquest, it cannot be denied that the zeal, enthusiasm and courage exhibited by the partymen were, indeed, commendable. Though the porters deserted them earlier yet, they proceeded with calm and undaunted courage, carrying loads on their own shoulders with double duty, thus setting an example of unparalleled fortitude in the history of climbing.

A word in conclusion notwithstanding the best equipment and preparations, some of the foreign expeditions, suffer a number of drawbacks which.....The first and foremost among these is the absence of local educated guides. When they take guides, they employ porters illiterate and uneducated, who, either cannot interpret or if they do at all, do it wrongly. The foreign expeditionists are thus at a loss to understand the habits and customs, language and customs, etc., of this part of the country.

Similarly, in some places, inspite of following the right track and shorter way, foreigners take a lengthy detour, which with the help of Indian educated guides they could have completed with less difficulty, and in a shorter time. The future expeditionists of the Himalayas should take heed of this.

Prof. Browne put forward certain suggestions for the future climbers leading to success. He admits that a lighter party has greater chance of success than a bulky one, who cannot easily be made to move on from place to place or camp to camp. He also recommends less expenditure and fixes the whole budget for a small party of former type within £2,000 (Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000). This suggestion is of great value during these hard days. A lighter party should be composed in such a way that its members should have the stamp of hardihood and perseverance to struggle with nature. Light equipment and right selection of porters is really an imperative necessity for victory in such ventures.

The praise Prof. Browne and his partymen deserve cannot be withheld from them. Theirs' was one of those intrepid ventures, which, in spite of failure to achieve the goal, justified their labour and blazed the trail.

In The World Of Bridge

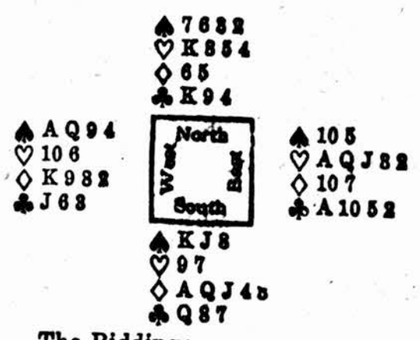
BY JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

UNREASONABLE RISKS

It is as true in Bridge as in any other field that "nothing ventured nothing gained." But that is too often used as the excuse for some outrageous risk. The man who consistently gains is the one whose ventures stand to win at least as much as they can lose. Typical of *bad* ventures is South's overcall in to-day's hand. Partner having passed, what optimist would hope for a game with South's cards? Certainly if all South stood to gain was a part-score, his possible loss should have silenced him.

North, dealer North-South valuerable.



The Bidding:

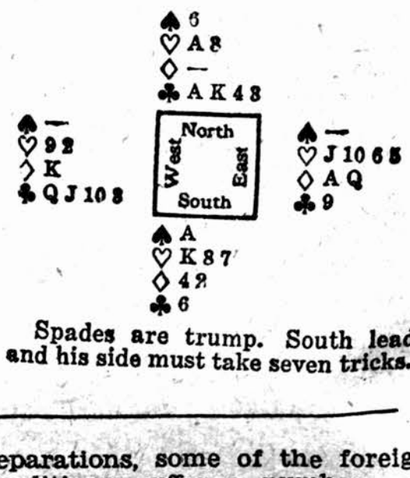
North	East	South	West
Pass	1 ♡	2 ◇	Double
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West's double was typical of the "light double" now used extensively by experts. There was no danger if South made the contract, since even then he could not score game. and if South did not make his contract the double might prove very lucrative.

West opened the ten of hearts, and even though dummy played low East overtook with the Jack to lead a spade through. South covered with the Jack, and West took the Queen and Ace of spades, following with a third round for East to ruff.

East excited with a diamond, and from that point on declarer could not avoid the loss of two trump tricks to West, and two club tricks to East. Altogether South took only four tricks for the staggering loss of 1100 points. True enough, East and West could have made a game but that would have been worth only about 500 points to them.

This Week's Brain Twister.



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

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BIRTH CONTROL
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For fresh supply and complete literature write to Anglo German Drug Co., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, P. O Box No. 778, Bombay.

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SUMMER
SECURE
SOUND
SOOTHING
SLEEP
by using before retiring
SUKESHA
सुकेशा
HAIR OIL (Regd.)
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BOMBAY 4.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

MATCH-MAKING A LA NAZI

Germany is going to clean up and improve the business of professional match-making.

Matrimonial agents—most of them women—whose advertisements offering wealthy, good-looking marriage candidates frequently are conspicuous in German papers, will be put out of business unless they can prove they are proper persons, from the Nazi viewpoint, to bring suitable life partners together.

"The National Socialist State frowns upon marriages for money,' an announcement said. "It desires to breed healthy children from sound parents, fulfilling racial requirements."

Beginning April 7, those who want to be match-makers will receive instruction in the racial, biological and legal aspects of propagation and will be given object lessons at hospitals. In the fall they will undergo examinations to obtain proficiency certificates.

£22,000 FORTUNE FOR MAID

Under the will of Miss Emily Woodgate, of Hardwick Road, Eastbourne, who died last Decembr, her maid, Miss Mary Anne Corke, will receive the largest part of her £32,691 estate.

Miss Corke joined her service as a young girl 32 years ago.

In her will, which was published recently, Miss Woodgate left her £5,000, whether still in her service or not.

"I desire here to place on record my grateful appreciation of her kindness and faithful attention to me for many years" she wrote.

After other bequests totalling £9,900 she is to receive the residue of the estate.

"My mistress was over 80 when she died" Miss Corke told the "News Chronicle".

"Throughout the [illegible] years I was with her our relationship was of the friendliest. She treated me more as a daughter than a servant.

"To save me the trouble of going to the country to visit my parents she had them here to live with her and my father died in her house.

"I feel I have very little else to live for. I hope to make a home in Eastbourne and live with my mother."

LODHRA

WOMEN'S FRIEND & WEAPON AGAINST ALL ILLS.

Available at all Chemists & Druggists

KESARI KUTEERAM EGMORE—MADRAS.

Helen Keller In Japan

Enthusiastic Popular Welcome

Remarkable scenes were witnessed in Japan, where Miss Helen Keller, the blind and deaf American authoress, who is regarded by the Japanese as a holy woman arrived on a mission to the blind. Miss Keller brought a message from President Roosevelt, reading, in part: "Because I consider you most fitted to convey hearty greetings from Americans to the people of Japan, I take this opportunity to wish you success in your mission this time."

Thousands of school children were at the dock, waving flags and shouting when Miss Keller arrived at Yokohama. So great was the rush of people to greet her that it became necessary to lock the cabin door when the ship had docked, visitors being admitted to her presence a few at a time.

Miss Keller, who is 56, has been blind and deaf since infancy. She expects to stay two months in Japan and lecture in all the principal cities. She was received yesterday by Prince Takamatsu, younger brother of the Emperor. She has been invited by the Emperor and Empress to the annual Cherry Blossom Party, where she will be presented to the royal family by the American Ambassador.

The newspapers devoted the greater part of their front pages in greeting her.

Helen Keller's Purse Stolen By Pickpocket

A pick pocket stole the purse of Helen Keller, celebrated blind and deaf teacher, a few moments after she had stepped ashore at Yokohama for a Japanese lecture tour.

The purse contained 200 yen. Miss Keller herself did not report the theft and police learned of it only by chance.

CHILDREN WIN SIT-DOWN

One thousand boys and girls turned a 10-cent children's matinee into a sit-down strike on April 16 until the manager of an East Liberty district theatre acceded to their demands to see the feature picture, says a Philadelphia report.

George Bronson, the manager, announced last week that the children would not be permitted to remain for the picture which was to follow their programme.

Mr. Bronson repeated his announcement to-day and was greeted with boos. He summoned police and the boos increased At the end of an hour and a half Bronson explained, "we finally gave up and started the pictures."

Girl 14, Is Granted Divorce From Boy, 15

Union City, Tenn., April 11.—A pretty 14-yaer-old girl who ran away to be married two years ago was back at home to-day after obtaining a divorce from her 15-year-old husband.

Chancellor W. W. Herron, of Trenton, granted the decree to Dorothy Foulk, daughter of a farm couple near Hornbeak, Tenn

The girl left the third grade of a rural school in April 1935, to marry Willie Foulk, son of a neighbouring family.

The court was told they separated about two months ago

Hardened shoe polish can be softened with a few drops of turpentine.

Miss Rajul Shah, B.Ag. (Bom.) M.Sc.(Michigan), has been appointed as Horticulturist to the C. P. Government.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Use double thread to sew on buttons. Take two backstitches on the under side of the material. Lay a pin over the button and sew over this five or six stitches, making the button secure. Finish off on the under side of the material with two or three whipping stitches. Remove the pin and pull the button up on the thread so that there will be room for the buttonhole to slip between the button and the material

The juice of a lemon in a glass of warm water taken each morning upon rising will act as a bracer

If windows are very dirty wipe them first with a damp cloth. Then wipe again with a cloth dipped in methylated spirit. No polishing is required.

Black silk is best cleaned by dipping it in the water in which potatoes have been boiled.

Mother 157 Years Old And Daughter 107

The world's oldest living couple, a mother and her daughter, have been "discovered" in a village of Lower Egypt during the Egyptian census which is now being carried out.

The mother, Rifaiya el-Sayed, is 157 years old and her daughter, Moucharrafa Hachem, is 107.

Even though they are wizened and their skin looks like old parchment, the census official would not believe the ages claimed by the women until the mother began to talk about Napoleon's campaign in Egypt and vividly described the French soldiers, two of whom made love to her.

She married during the reign of Mohamed Ali the Great, founder of the present Egyptian dynasty, and Moucharrafa is her only child. They lived together in a mud hut in the little village of Kafr Abdel Aziz near Zagazig, on a diet of bean mash

WOMENS "LAST WORD" WITH NAZIS

German women have won a victory over Nazi cranks who want German women to wear old-fashioned "Germanic styles."

"German fashions will remain linked up with world fashions," declares the German Women's League, which musters 12,000,000 members

"Why should a sport-loving, well-de[illegible] woman like the German [illegible] her figure more than the women of other nations."

MOSCOW ZOO GIVES PETS TO CHILDREN IN LOTTERY

The Moscow Zoo, one of the largest and most frequented in the world, has solved the problem of its excess animal and bird population by distributing young pets to children on a lottery basis.

The scheme has proved extremely embarrassing to parents of many children who drew bear cubs, wild pigs, large birds and other "pets" which they could not accommodate in their cramped living quarters.

So many protests came in that the zoo had to agree to exchange such pets for smaller animals and birds. Some 7,500 animals and birds were thus distributed.

ADVICE TO WIVES

Advice to wives, given by Miss A. G. Philip, chief woman inspector of the Board of Education, during a speech in London:

"The needle is coming in as a weapon in the battle between the sexes, which the League of Nations can never settle. No woman can afford to neglect any weapon.

"There is poise and beauty about a woman threading a needle through an intricate piece of embroidery.

"If an argument arises with the opposite sex, the composure and poise acquired by the needlewoman are certain to upset the male much more than the flick of a cigarette".

I always look my best

when I use these Daggett & Ramsdell Beauty Creations

These new, exquisite Daggett & Ramsdell creations have all the superior qualities of Daggett & Ramsdell's famous creams. Perfect Face Powder is matchless for its refined texture, delicate fragrance and flattering shades... it clings for hours and harmonizes perfectly with the most exacting complexion. Perfect Rouge comes in three shades that blend subtly with your natural skin colouring. Perfect Lipstick imparts a lovely, vibrant colour to your lips and, because of its cold cream base, keeps them soft and smooth. Perfect Eye Shadow and Perfect Eyebrow Pencil will accentuate the beauty of your eyes. You will always look your best with these lovely Daggett & Ramsdell creations.

SO REFRESHING!

However hot it might be, KOOL immediately refreshes the head. You need apply it only once to feel the marvellous cooling effects of this new hair oil.

Why it is so Cooling?

KOOL HAIR OIL is made with sweet almond oil together with "Mossak," the extract of rare French Alpine herbs, which have these unique cooling qualities.

What Kool Does?

KOOL keeps the head cool and the brain refreshed. It permanently relieves headaches and mental strain. Doctors recommend it specially in this hot season.

KOOL has a very pleasant and unique perfume of chypre bouquet.

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KOOL HAIR OIL

DEAFNESS

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case Price Rs. 5. Postage As. 8.

AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

Wholesale Stockists: KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Bombay.

The Snowstorm

(Continued from page 12)

noticed, that she gave him preference over others. Why then did she not see him kneeling before her and hear him make his professions? What hindered him —timidity pride or the coquettishness of the cunning gallant? This was a riddle for her.

Having carefully thought it over; she decided that timidity was the cause and resolved to encourage him by paying him more attention and on suitable occasions, even to show him tenderness. She was preparing for the denouement and therefore anxiously awaited the moments of romantic explanation. A secret, no matter of what kind, is always a burden to woman's heart.

Her tactics yielded the expected results. At last Burmin fell into such a meditation and his dark eyes would look at Maria Gavrilovna with such a glowing fire that it appeared that the decisive moment had come. The neighbours gossiped about the weddings as though it were already an accomplished fact, while the kind Praskovaya Petrovna rejoiced that her daughter had at last found a deserving and suitable bridegroom.

The old lady was sitting in the drawing room one day, playing a 'grande passance,' when Burmin entered and enquired about Maria Gavrilovna. "She is in the garden," replied the old lady. "Go there, I shall wait for you here." Burmin went out, and the old lady, crossing herself, wondered if the matter would be settled that day.

Burmin found Maria Gavrilovna by the pond under a willow-tree with a book in her hand and dressed in white, like a heroine of a novel. After the usual preliminary questions and answers, which Maria Gavrilovna intentionally made use of to support the conversation, their mutual confusion increased so that it could be overcome, of course only by an outburst of sudden declaration. And indeed, so it happened. Burmin, feeling his plight unbearable, declared that he had long been looking for an opportunity to open his heart to her and demanded a moment's attention, Maria Gavrilovna shut the book and cast down her eyes as a sign of consent.

"I love you," said Burmin, "I love you passionately.....(Maria flushed and hung her head still lower)..."I was very careless in giving myself over to the tender habit of seeing and talking to you every day...(Maria Gavrilovna remembered the first letter of St. Preux)..."Now it is too late to oppose my fate. Your memory, your lovely, uncomparable vision, will henceforth be a torment and at the same time a consolation for me. I have yet to perform a very difficult task, to expose a dreadful mystery and to create between us an immovable barrier..."

"It has always existed," quickly interrupted Maria Gavrilovna, "I could have never become your wife."

"I know," he replied quietly," "I know you were in love some time ago, but death and three sorrowful years have passed... Good and kind Maria Gavrilovna don't try to deprive me of the last hope—the idea that you could agree to become my fortune if.....Keep quiet, for God's sake keep quiet! You torment me. Yes, I know, I feel that you could become mine, but—I am the most wretched and miserable being—I am married!"

Maria Gavrilovna looked at him with surprise.

"I am married," continued Burmin. "I am married already four years and I do not know who my wife is, where she is and whether I shall ever meet her!"

"What do you say?" exclaimed Maria Gavrilovna. "How strange it is—please continue— I shall relate later—please continue, do me the favour."

"In the beginning of 1812," said Burmin, "I was hurrying to Vilno, where our regiment was stationed. Having arrived at the posting-house late in the evening I ordered the horses harnessed to the sleigh, when suddenly a severe snow-storm came up. Both the post-house proprietor as well as the coachman advised me to wait until the storm was over. I took their advice but an inexpressible uneasiness came over me; I felt as though something was overpowering me. There was no sign of the storm quieting, but I could no longer control myself and gave the order to prepare the horses and I started out in the midst of the storm.

The coachman chose to drive along the river side in order to avail ourselves of a short cut on our route by three versts but the banks being levelled and covered with snow he did not notice the cross-roads and we thus soon found ourselves in an unacquainted place. The storm was raging furiously. I saw a light and ordered the coachman to drive in that direction. Approaching we found that the light was burning in a wooden church. The church was open; behind the fence stood several sleighs and people were walking on the porch. "Here, come here—this way," several of them cried.

"Goodness, where have you been", said someone to me. "The bride has fainted and is unconscious, the priest does not know what to do and we were ready to return home. Be quick and come out". I quickly jumped out of the sleigh and entered the church, which was dimly lighted by two or three candles. A girl was sitting on a bench in a dark corner, another one was rubbing her temples. 'Thank God,' she cried, 'at last you have arrived. You have nearly killed our Miss.' The old priest came to me with questions: 'Allow us to begin?' "Do please begin. please begin, reverend father," I replied perplexedly.

"The girl was raised to her feet. She appeared to me to be not bad...oh, inexpressible, unpardonable flightiness..... I stood before her at the pulpit. The priest was in haste; three men and the servant-girl were supporting the bride and were busy with her. They wedded us. 'Kiss each other,' they said to us. My wife turned her pale face towards me, I was about to kiss her when she cried out: 'Oh, he is not the man, he is not the one' and fell down unconscious. I turned, left the church unopposed, dashed into the sleigh and shouted: 'Let's be off."

"My God," cried Maria Gavrilovna, "And you don't know what become of your wretched wife?"

"I don't know," answered Burmin. "I don't know either from what post-house I started on that journey or what the village is called where I was married. At that time I attached no importance to my criminal mischief, so much so that after leaving the church I fell asleep and did not awake until we reached the third post-house on the following morning. My servant, who was with me at the time, died during the march. Thus I have even no hope of searching out the one on whom I played such a cruel joke, and who is now so cruelly avenged."

"My God," cried Maria Gavrilovna, catching hold of his hand "so it was you! Don't you recognize me?"

Burmin grew pale and threw himself at her feet.

(THE END)

IRELAND ONE AND INDIVISIBLE

De Valera's New Constitution Asserts Sovereignty Over "Whole Of Ireland, Its Islands And The Territorial Seas"

The text of the draft of the new Constitution, which Mr. De Valera, President of the Irish Free State Executive Council, has put before the people of the Free State for ratification at the coming general election, was issued in Dublin last month.

It consists of fifty pages in each of the two languages, Irish and English. It is identical in both languages, but in the case of conflict the text in the Irish language will be the one relied upon.

Apart from general principles, the main changes proposed are in connection with the Legislature. With the disappearance of the Governor General under the legislation of last December, the Legislature again consisted of only one House, with the chairman having authority to sign bills.

The new bill provides for two Houses, Dail and Senate, and for a President as successor to the Governor General. The President will be apart from party politics or sectional interests and is so to be invested with powers not enjoyed by the former Governor General.

In the exercise of the powers which do not come within his own discretion he will be advised by his Council of State. He will have authority to withhold the assent of bills. He will be called An Tuachtaran.

Senate On Vocational Basis

In place of the Senate which was abolished last year a new Senate is to be formed on a vocational basis.

There is no mention of the King or of Great Britain in the new Constitution, which, as Mr. De Valera has already indicated, will stand without alteration in the event of an All-Ireland Republic.

The name Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) is to be altered to the name "Eire" (Ireland). A preamble to the Constitution reads as follows:—

In the name of the most Holy Trinity from whom is all authority and to whom as our final end all actions both of men and States must be referred, we, the people of Eire, humbly acknowledging all our obligations to our divine Lord Jesus Christ, who sustained our fathers through centuries of trial, gratefully remembering their heroic and unremitting struggle to regain the rightful independence of our nation and seeking to promote the common good with due observance of prudence, justice, and charity, so that the dignity and freedom of the individual may be assured, true social order attained, the unity of our country restored, and concord established with other nations, do hereby adopt, enact, and give to ourselves this Constitution.

"The Whole Of Ireland"

Extracts from the chief articles of the Constitution follow:

I.

"The Irish nation hereby affirms its inalienable, indefeasible and sovereign right to choose its own form of government, to determine its relation with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic, and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions.

II.

"The national territory consists of the whole of Ireland, its islands, and the territorial seas.

III.

"Pending the reintegration of the Parliament and Government established by this Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of that territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as the laws of the Irish Free State and the like extra-territorial effect."

Articles 4 and 5 proclaim that the name of the State is Eire and that Eire is a sovereign independent democratic State.

Article 6 declares that all powers of government derive under God from the people, whose right it is to designate the rulers of the State.

Article 7 declares the national flag to be the tricolour of green, white, and orange. The Irish language is the first official language, English being recognised only as a second official language.

Presidential Elections

Article 12, which deals with the office of President, says he shall be elected by direct vote of the people and shall hold office for seven years.

The President shall, on the nomination of the Dail, appoint a Prime Minister or head of Government who will be called An Taoiseach. The President shall promulgate every law made by the Oireachtas. He is to be vested with supreme command of the defence forces. The right of pardon and the power to commute punishment is also vested in him.

No action at law, civil or criminal, shall lie against the President during his term of office, but he may be impeached at the instance of not less than two-thirds of the Senate for treason or other high crimes or misdemeanours.

Every citizen over the age of 21 is entitled to vote at general and local elections.

The Senate will be composed of sixty members, of whom 11 shall be nominated by the Prime Minister and the remainder elected as follows:—Three by the National University, three by Trinity College, and 43 by the Dail.

Article 28 says that war shall not be declared and Eire shall not participate in any except with the assent of the Dail.

In article 29 Eire affirms its devotion to the ideal of peace and friendly co-operation among nations founded on international justice and morality. The executive power of Eire in or in connection with its external relations shall be exercised by or on the authority of the Government.

Article 31 provides for a Council of State to aid and counsel the President. It will be composed of the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice, President of the High Court, the Speaker of the Dail, the Speaker of the Senate, the Attorney General and others.

Article 40, dealing with personal rights, says: "Titles of nobility shall not be conferred, but orders of merit may be created."

In regard to the family, the State recognises in particular that by her life within the home woman gives to the State a support without which the common good cannot be achieved. The State shall therefore endeavour to ensure that mothers shall not be obliged by economic necessity to engage in labour to the neglect of their duties in the home. The State pledges itself to guard with special care the institution of marriage. No law shall be enacted to provide dissolution of marriage.

Religion

In regard to private property, the State guarantees to pass no law attempting to abolish the right of private ownership.

In regard to religion, the State acknowledges that the homage of public worship is due to Almighty God. The State recognises the special position of the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens.

It also recognises the Church of Ireland, the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Methodist Church, the Society of Friends, Jewish congregations, and other religious denominations existng in the country at the date of the coming into operation of the Constitution.

Free practice of religion is guaranteed and the State guarantees not to endow any religion or make any discrimination.

Amendments to the Constitution can only be made by referendum. The Constitution shall come into operation on the day following the expiration of a period of 180 days after its approval by the people, signified by a majority of the votes passed at a plebiscite thereon, or on such earlier day after such approval as may be fixed by a resolution of the Dail elected at the general election the polling for which shall have taken place on the same day as the plebiscite.

The text concludes with the words in Irish "To the glory of God and the honour of Ireland."

It is expected that the general election and plebiscite will take place in the last week in June.

Injustices That Remain

Mr. De Valera, broadcasting to Ireland and the United States on the new Constitution, said that the Constitution had been drafted from a severely practical point of view. He hoped that it would be studied carefully and critically in every home in his country. He stressed that the Constitution of 1922 had been drafted not wholly by Irish hands and had been accepted under the threat of force. Therefore it had repeatedly been amended by his predecessors and by him, so that it was thoroughly changed by now.

The Constitution, must, he said, inspire as well as control; it must elicit loyalty as well as compel it. The rights of the Irish people must be protected. There never was a time when the great traditional institutions of the family, of marriage, and of private property had been challenged as they were to-day.

He referred particularly to the great powers which are to be given to the President under the new Constitution; these great powers would call, he said, for the exercise of the wisest discretion.

He indicated clearly that the Constitution was not to be regarded as the end of differences with Great Britain. No one, he hoped, expected that with the adoption of the Constitution the national goal had been reached. There were still political injustices remaining with which it could not deal: the partition of Ireland, the exaction by Great Britain of money and occupation by Great Britain of positions at the Irish ports.—"Manchester Guardian."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

She was giving a bridge party, and when the patter of tiny feet was heard upstairs she raised her hand for silence.

"Hush", she said, "the children are going to give their good-night message. It always gives me such a feeling of reverence to hear them. Listen".

There was a moment of tense silence; then, shrilly, "Mummy, Willie's found a flea!"

* * * *

An old farm hand and his wife were celebrating their golden wedding. A reporter from the local paper called to offer congratulations and interview the old couple.

"I understand you brought up seven children on 16s. 6d. a week, Mr. Gill?" said the reporter.

"Hush, not so loud!" whispered the old man anxiously. "I always told Belinda I only got 16s. 3d. a week".

* * *

Intuition—the strange instinct that tells a woman she is right, whether she is or not.

Epitaph: He walked on the suicide of the road.

An elderly Mayfair butler claims he's serving his third degeneration.

People who have half an hour to spare usually spend it with somebody who hasn't.

Dignity is one thing that can't be preserved in alcohol.

* * * *

In a Negro school there was one boy so black that even the other pupils called him "Midnight".

All went well until another pupil came to the school who was only a few shades lighter than "Midnight".

On being told his nickname, "Midnight", by the new pupil, the black one answered: "Listen heah, you don't call me 'Midnight'. You's about half-past eleven yo'self".

* * *

A lodger was complaining to the landlady that some of his butter was missing, and just as he had been told that it was probably the cat, the creature walked in.

"Oh, so there you are you rascal!" exclaimed the lodger. "Fancy you cutting the butter with a knife simply to throw the blame on our landlady!"

* * *

Daddy kissed his little daughter good night after a long day on the links.

When he had gone, the child turned to her mother and exclaimed: "Oh, Mummy, doesn't Daddy smell of golf!"

* * * *

A gentleman had completed his purchases and the clerk, in filling out the sales slip, asked: "What is the name, please?"

"Jepson", replied our hero.

"Chipson?"

"No Jepson. Sixteen twenty-one West—".

"Your first initial, please".

"Oh, K."

"O.K. Jepson".

"Excuse me, it isn't O.K. You didn't understand; I said 'Oh'."

"O. Jepson".

"No. Rub out the O. and let the K. stand".

The clerk began to look haggard.

"Will you please give me your initials again?"

"I said K."

"Pardon, you said O.K."

"I said 'Oh'—".

"Just now you said K."

"Allow me to finish. I said 'Oh' because I didn't understand what you were asking me. I didn't mean it was my initial. My name is Kirby Jepson".

"No! Not O. but K. Here, give me the pencil and I'll write it myself. There, I guess it's O.K. now".

Customer (having a rough shave): "I say, barber, have you got another razor?"

Barber: "Yes, why?"

"I want to defend myself".

* * *

Counsel was cross-examining a witness: "You say you saw the shots fired?"

"Yes, sir".

"How near were you to the scene of the affray?"

"When the first shot was fired I was about ten feet from the shooter".

"Ten feet?" Well, now tell the Court where you were when the second shot was fired?"

"I didn't measure the distance".

"Approximately, how far would you say?"

"Well, I should think it would be about half a mile."

* * *

"Waiter, I was here yesterday and had a steak".

"Yes, sir; will you have the same to-day?"

"Well, I might as well, if no one else is using it!"

To the consternation of the guests the vicar was very late for the marriage ceremony.....

Years afterwards he met the bridegroom, and taking him by the hand, remarked: "Well, John, it's ten years ago this month that I gave you an awful fright".

"Yes", said John, gloomily, "and I've still got her".

* * * *

The two spinsters were preparing to go to bed. One reached under her pillow and produced a picture of Robert Taylor. She kissed the photo tenderly.

The other woman watched her, then shook her head.

"You're a funny one, Jane," she remarked. "Last week you were kissing Clark Gable's picture. The week before that you were kissing Robert Donat's photo. Aren't you a bit fickle?"

Jane nodded dreamily.

"I guess you're right", she admitted. "But one of these days I'll find a picture of an actor I really love—and then I'll settle down".

A referee was sent to officiate at a cup final between two village teams.

Arriving an hour before the game was due to start, he encountered the captain of the home side, who introduced his brother.

"George", said the football captain, "this is the referee. He's got an hour to spare, so I want you to take him round the village to see the sights. You could let him see the brickworks, and then 'ave a stroll round by Farmer Jones's duck-pond, and return by way of the cottage hospital and the cemetery".

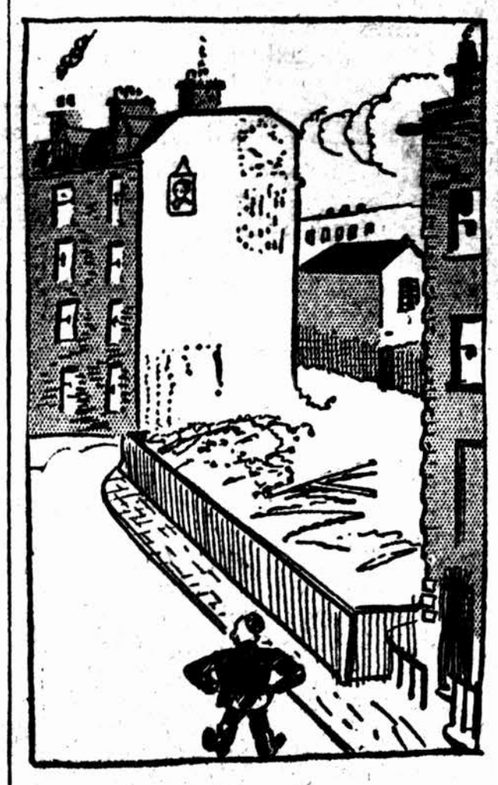
* * *

"May I ask what that strange thing is you're carrying under your arm?" the hotel clerk asked the visitor.

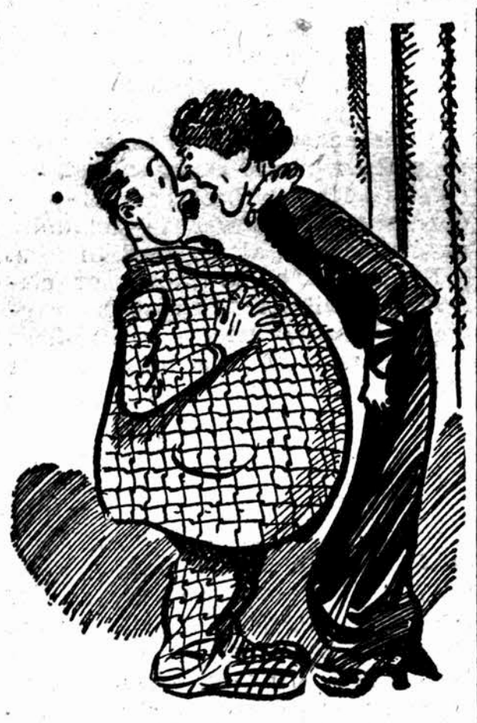
"That's a fire escape", explained the visitor. "I always carry it in case of fire so that I can let myself down from the hotel window".

"A good idea, but I'd like to remind you that our terms for guests with fire escapes are cash in advance."

Our Humorist At Large



AFTER THE HOUSEBREAKERS: "Ah, there is the photograph of my Lucie, and I looked everywhere for it."

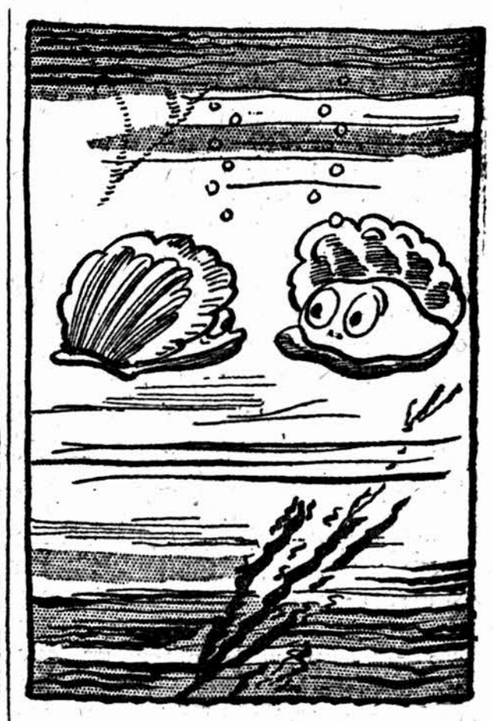


Mrs Henpeck: "You dare to say we do not suit one another. Why we suit perfectly."

"Don't say anything TOO nasty about my husband, in case I ever want to marry him again."

He: "Duck!"
She: "Good heavens—is my fiance about?"

DEMOLITION.
"I knew all his strong-man stuff was bunkum. I have taken down his pal and the balcony holds up just as well."



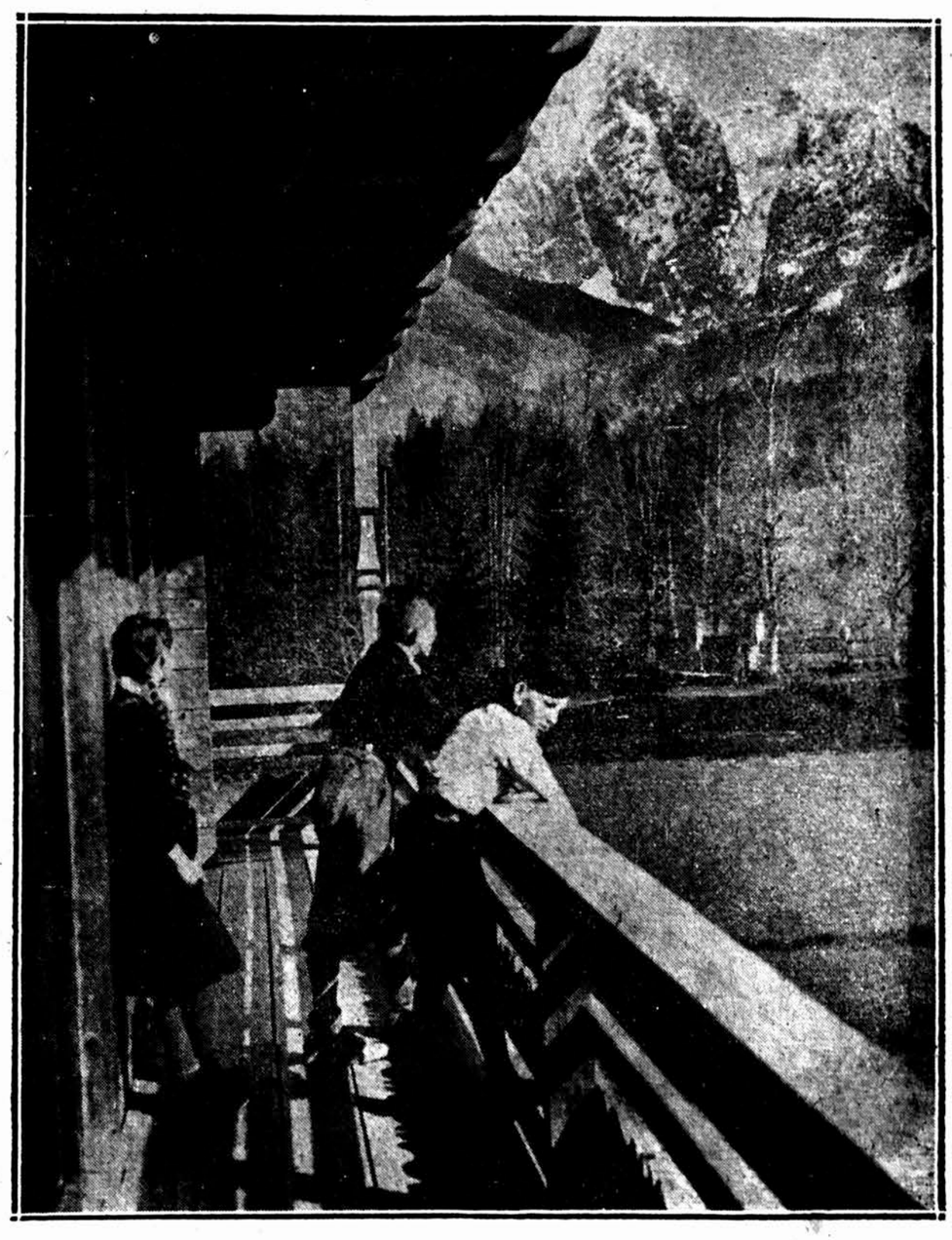
OYSTERS MEET.
"Where are your pearls, Mr. Neighbour?"
"Somebody broke in last night and stole them."

President Quezon of Philippines greets President Cardenas of Mexico (right) with warm embrace.

London busmen signing the strike register at one of the divisional strike headquarters.

Amateur brass band of Soviet Peasants on a collective farm provides entertainment on Stalin's birthday.

Almost under the shadow of its famous bridge, Sydney has now built an Olympic Pool.



A fine view from a German Youth Hostel in the Bavarian Alps.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

May 30, 1937

LUCKY NUMBER

No 423130

CROSSWORDS ?

THIS PAPER.

QUITE EVIDENT!

They would soon forget
quarrelling if they knew
about handsome prizes
obtainable by solving

CHRONICLE CROSSWORDS

Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor), and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.